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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXI NO 172 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 24, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

MR. SEN GUPTA PASSES AWAY

Ex-Mayor Succumbs To Stroke At Ranchi

BODY BEING TAKEN TO CALCUTTA BY TRAIN

State Prisoner Who Wore Bengal's "Triple Crown" For Five Years

RANCHI, July 23.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, State Prisoner, who was staying here for reasons of health died at quarter to two this morning of stroke.—A. P.

UNEASY AFTER DINNER

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Mr. Sen Gupta returned from a drive at 7 p. m. and had his constitutional along the golf course.

After dinner at 8-30 he felt uneasy and complained of pain and the civil surgeon was called in but he expired.

BODY TO BE BROUGHT TO CALCUTTA

(LATER)

Arragements are being made to bring Mr. Sen Gupta's body to Calcutta. The police at Ranchi have been asked to make all arrangements without delay. Arrangements are also being made, it is understood, for his relatives to go to Ranchi by aeroplane as, it is stated motor car takes more than ten hours to reach Ranchi.

Mrs. Sen Gupta is at Ranchi at present.—A. P.

"SHOCKED:" GANDHIJI'S WIRE TO MRS. SEN GUPTA.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

Mahatmaji received the news of the sudden death of Mr. Sen Gupta this morning at 9-30 was shocked and immediately sent the following telegram to Mrs. Sen Gupta.

"Just heard Sen Gupta's sudden death. Your loss is also Nation's. Pray count me as one of countless sharers of your grief.—Gandhi."

(LATER.)

Mr. Sen Gupta died of epileptic stroke due to high blood pressure. Retiring after dinner at nine he complained of severe headache and called in his niece and Mrs. Sen Gupta but the attack was so severe that he soon after became unconscious and speechless.

RELATIONS SUMMONED.

Major White, Civil Surgeon was called in but in spite of the best medical aid rendered, his condition took a serious turn, the seizure ending fatally at 1-45 a.m. The deceased's brother and sons were telephoned early in the morning. They arranged to come to Ranchi by an aerplane, but weather conditions prevented their doing so. They however, are meeting the dead body at Muri enroute to Calcutta.

There have been a number of callers to sympathise with Mrs. Sen Gupta. The body has been placed in the bed room, covered with a white sheet and bedecked with flowers. People are paying their last homage to the departed leader.

PATHETIC FAREWELLS.

Before the attack of epilepsy Mr. Sen Gupta attempted to speak to Mrs. Sen Gupta. He beckoned and tried to bid her an affectionate farewell but a sudden seizure rendered the effort unfulfilled. Mrs. Sen Gupta who has been grief-stricken when interviewed by Associated Press said, "The whole thing was so sudden."

BODY CARRIED IN PROCESSION

Touching Scene At Station: Last Tribute

RANCHI, July 23.

A solemn procession carrying the body of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta started at 2 in the afternoon, from the bungalow on the Kanke Road, where the deceased was staying. The body was carried in a bier bedecked with floral tributes.

The procession swelled, as it entered the heart of the town, where it numbered 4,000 including women. Several Kirtan parties accompanied it, including one consisting of Harijans. Crowds all along the route raised cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Sen Gupta-ki Jai."

At the Railway Station, where the procession terminated, the body was placed on the platform and uncovered for a few minutes to enable the surging crowds to have "darshan." The body was then placed in a special second-class compartment on the Calcutta Passenger train.

Mrs. Sen Gupta and her niece were accompanying the body. There was a touching scene when the train steamed out of the platform at 5 p.m., and the crowds paid their last tribute.

The body will arrive in Calcutta, to-morrow morning.—A. P.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who passed away at Ranchi in the early hours of Sunday morning.

LIFE SKETCH

Mr. Sen-Gupta has been in the fore-front of politics for about two decades during the last few years and was responsible for piloting the Congress movement in Bengal after the death of Deshabandhu Chitta Ranjan Das. In the cause of his country he had to go to jail a number of times and at the time of his death he was a State Prisoner, whatever it may mean and only lately he was removed to Ranchi, since his health gave cause for great anxiety, not only to his friends and his relatives, but even to the Government.

AT CHITTAGONG

Before he came to Calcutta Mr. Sen Gupta made a name for himself in Chittagong, as a leader of the Labour movement. Even there he had to go to jail in support of the cause he had made his own, and in his absence his wife Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta led the movement. After a few year's practice in Chittagong Mr. Sen Gupta came to Calcutta, where he found a wider field for his public activities and his great abilities. He took interest and was a prominent worker in the cause of Swadeshi and Home Rule movement since 1909.

When he came to Calcutta he found a leader in Mr. C. R. Das and he was his staunch follower until Mr. Das's death. In 1919 Mr. Sen Gupta joined the N.C.O. movement and again and again courted imprisonment. He had to stop his practice on account of his multifarious public activities, and devoted himself entirely to the cause of his country. When Mr. Das died in 1925, there was some dispute as to who should succeed him in the leadership of Bengal. As it was evident that only an outsider of the weight of Mahatma Gandhi could settle the dispute, Gandhiji went to Calcutta and chose Mr. Sen Gupta to this position—not a bed of roses in these days of intensive agitation and jail staring one in the face.

WORE BENGAL'S "TRIPLE CROWN."

Thus Gandhiji crowned him with the Triple Crown of Bengal, which at once made Mr. Sen Gupta the leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council of Bengal, the Mayor of Calcutta and the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. It was not a light responsibility which he undertook on himself, and during this time he had to go to prison twice. As the Mayor of the City he was the undoubted leader of the great metropolis.

TRIP TO ENGLAND.

He courted and found imprisonment in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 by reading proscribed literature at public meetings. After the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931 he was advised to go to Europe for a change which was made imperative through his prolonged imprisonment. He went to England and there saw Gandhiji and told him of the conditions obtaining in India, particularly in Bengal where the Police were let loose on the public, the excuse being the terrorist movement. At the same time the position on the N. W. Frontier was also very poignant as a large number of volunteers who went under the name of "Red Shirts" had been much ill-treated and imprisoned by the authorities there. Mr. Sen-Gupta saw Gandhiji and told him frank-

(Continued on Page 7.)

Out Of The Gloaming.

Best defence they say lies in a strong offensive and Government believe in this theory. To prevent a "conflagration on the border" they have asked their officers to take any action they may like against Bajauris. A sort of war to prevent war.

* * * *

The last great war was fought to prevent future wars and "Never Again" was the slogan then. This Frontier war is to be fought not only to prevent a war, but for a principle—whether madness should be allowed to spread among Bajauris!

* * * *

The Indian tax-payer will not have to pay so much this time, for as the British Delegate at the Disarmament Conference has told us bombing is cheap as well as swift.

* * * *

Viscount Wolmer thinks it is impossible to pack a continent into the White Paper, or to put an elephant into a straight jacket. But they can put a Continent into chancery and the Ordinance Acts do the rest.

* * * *

The Noble Viscount was convinced that the White Paper plan would never come into effect. How we wish we could believe it.

* * * *

The Nazi-Vatican concordat is now signed and sealed in the Holy City itself. Germany guarantees freedom of conscience—to Hitler alone and none else, for even the Nazis were abjured by Goering not to think too much, but rather too little.

* * * *

Of course if the Jews, Communists, Socialists, Labourites, and others are clubbed into silence, that is immaterial. Catholicism is guaranteed,—though here and there a few Catholics may be beaten and even von Papen may have to flee for his life.

* * * *

The most important point is that the priests are forbidden to carry on "political activity"—an act of self-denial for which priests are well known all over the world!

* * * *

Section 144 Cr. P. C. which was all along reserved for so sacred a cause as the Congress is now to be used for even a greater cause,—stopping of agitation against Patiala. But the Amritsar authorities are very kind hearted,—they gave only simple imprisonment to a 70 year old gentleman, when they might as well have repeated some other things for which Amritsar is notorious.

* * * *

Sir N. N. Sircar, the Advocate General of Bengal, asked the J.P.C. whether it was free to consider whether justice was done to one community in Bengal. The judgment must have been "res-judicata",—Latin tag for "Don't be silly."

* * * *

"Death or imprisonment has lost its terror for me" says the Nizam and "F.P.J." wants to adopt it as the battle-song of the nation. We wonder what is its own battle-song. Perhaps the Police Commissioner can tell us.

* * * *

The Governor told the Educational Conference that Regional Universities encouraged separatism and communalism. The Karachi Municipal Bill does nothing of the sort—it only safeguards the interests of the minorities, which foolish people don't realise.

* * * *

"On principle the reservation of seats for communities is undesirable. Therein alone lies the hope of perfect civic life," writes the Karachi's Municipal President, himself belonging to the smallest minority in India.

* * * *

But the "popular" Minister does not seek a "perfect civic life." He seeks something else. He wants to open out the communal drains of public life in Karachi with the help of the next Governor of Sind.

* * * *

FLYING OVER INDIA'S HOT-TEST CORNER"

—"Illustrated Weekly of India".

That was when they took an aerial photograph of the building for the King.

* * * *

"You cant Trust Your Eyes," by Professor A. M. Low, is another entrancing headline in the same point. Or your pen either!

* * * *

Husband: "I'm going to sack that confounded chauffeur. He nearly killed me again to-day."

Wife: "Oh, darling, give him another chance!"

PASS. C.D. MOVEMENT CALLED OFF

Mr. Aney Asks Congress Organisations To Cease To Exist

Appeal To Nation To Compel Viceroy To Revise His Attitude

NAGPUR, July 22.

Mr. Aney has issued a statement to the effect that having considered the recommendations of the informal Conference held at Poona and the discussions in the Conference and outside and the advice tendered by Gandhiji he has come to the conclusion that the country's best interest will be served if Mass Civil Disobedience including No-Tax and No-rent campaigns be discontinued for the time being, the right of individuals who may be ready for every suffering being reserved secret methods followed hitherto be abandoned and all Congress organisations including the All-India Congress Committee Office should cease to exist for the time being.

"GANDHIJI'S SIMPLE REQUEST"

He shares with many others, he says, the disappointment that Gandhiji's very simple request unaccompanied by any condition for an interview with the Viceroy in order to explore peace possibilities has been summarily rejected.

His Excellency, he considers, allowed himself to be influenced by unauthorised reports of confidential proceedings of the informal Conference which for the sake of furthering peace efforts were purposely held back from publication.

His Excellency should know that at the Conference overwhelming opinion favoured seeking such an interview and therefore was for an honourable peace.

"I hope that nation will compel revision of this attitude."—A.P.

MAHATMA'S MOVING APPEAL

Immediate Response ; Collection Made

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

Mahatma Gandhi made an appeal this evening to a large gathering that had assembled at the time of his prayer, to give money for the work of removal of untouchability.

As Gandhiji was observing his weekly silence his written appeal was read by Mr. Mahadev Desai. There was an immediate response and a collection was made.—A.P.

CAWNPORE PLUNGED IN GLOOM

CAWNPORE, July 23.

The news of Sen Gupta's death has cast a gloom in political circles. Mr. Amarsingh Bamral, Congress leader, remarked that India lost one of her noblest sons. He was the Lion of Bengal, a prince of patriots and a born leader of men.—A. P.

FOOTBALL MATCH POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, July 23.

The match this evening in the Football League Tournament, was postponed as a mark of respect for the deceased after a goalless first half. The players were Casuals, an Anglo-Indian team, and Osmanias, a Muslim team.

At half-time some persons approached the Secretary of the Tournament with a request to postpone the match. The Secretary asked the referee to consult the players who unanimously agreed.—A. P.

LIMITING GRAIN FLUCTUATIONS

Agricultural Dept. Approves Chicago Board Of Trade's Proposal

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The Agricultural Department approved the Chicago Board of Trades proposal setting Thursday's closing prices as the minimum below which no trading be allowed until further notice.

Daily wheat fluctuations will be limited to five cents and other gain in proportion. Limits daily change, upward will remain as hitherto namely wheat rye eight cents bushel, corn, barley five cents, oats four cents

The previous announcement limiting wheat fluctuations to five cents was due to misunderstanding at the Agricultural Department.

CHICAGO.—Grain trading will be fully resumed on July 25.

Prices must not be lower than Thursday's closing figures.

AIRLINER PASSES THROUGH DELHI LATE

NEW DELHI, July 23

The Indian Airways liner from Karachi passed through Delhi this afternoon, a day late. Its schedule was upset by the late arrival at Karachi of the Imperial Airways liner.

Of the four passengers who arrived, Capt. Walker disembarked here and proceeded to Meerut.—A.P.

22 HOURS AHEAD OF RECORD

NEW YORK, July 23.

Wiley Post arrived 4.59 BST. nearly 22 hours ahead of record. The flight occupied 187 hours.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a rich, cultured and really beautiful bride of a respectable family for a young Syed Gazetted Medical Officer in U.P. No caste restriction. Apply Box No. 954, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Spinning and Carding Master for a big Moffusil Mill. Apply stating qualifications and pay expected to Box 7012, The "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor Gujerati knowing as House Surgeon and qualified nurses for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Write with pay, testimonials, Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (919).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Required Rupees Four Lacs on mortgage of properties in Bombay. Reasonable interest. Apply Box No. 960, "Bombay Chronicle."

Repay Hundred Rupees Loan By twelve monthly instalments of nine rupees. Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji St., Thakurdwar. (938).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Canvassing Agents for Carpets. Apply to the India Carpets Co., 20, Carpet St., Bangalore City. (963).

Wanted Agents for a wonderful new article of Self-Defence, cheap, effective and easily carried in pocket. Selling like hot cakes. Agents not to invest money. Profits guaranteed. Free particulars. J.A. Brothers, Desk 236, Cawnpore. (944).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Lords Silk:—The Best for Suiting and Shirting. Traders enquiries are solicited. Ask for Free Samples: C. M. Patel and Co., Silk

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Monday's Special Forecast from Professor B. K. Sharma Rangoonwala. Guaranteed 100 per cent. true. See personally to Prof. B. K. Sharma Rangoonwala for Surest forecast. Address: Kamar Building, 2nd Floor, Cawasji Patel Street, Opp. Hongkong Bank Fort, Bombay. (966).

(Rs. 405 Profit in a small Capital of Rs. 5). Very strong Doubling is sure to come Tuesday 25th and Wednesday 26th inst. Our customers are requested not to loose this golden opportunity. See personally. General Cotton Reporters, Master Building, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 26376. (965).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Two Gilbert & Barker Oil Burners suitable for large cooking or baking oven, laundry boiler, hot water heaters in hotel or boarding house. Economical in use. Installation free and efficiency guaranteed. For particulars: C/o. Herbert Son & Co. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. (961).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on 25th July, 1933, at 12 noon (S. T.) at the registered office of the Association situated at 16, Shaikhmemon Street, Bombay, to transact the business following:—

Agenda:—

(1) To consider the question of Trading Hours.

By Order of the Committee,
PRATAPRAI MANMOHANDAS,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1933.

7036

Public Notices

NOTICE

I, PESTONJI NAOROJI JAMSHEDJI DUBASH, residing at 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, styling myself as Mr. P. N. Jamshedji, proprietor of "The Alfram Estate, Insurance and General Agency Service", do hereby bring it to Public Notice that I have no connection or interest whatsoever in the business of my brother Mr. Pirojsha Naoroji Dubash, trading at 285, Frere Road, under the name and style of P. Dubash & Co.

959

The Vulcan Insurance Company, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 24th July, 1933, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt, the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ended 31st December, 1932.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year 1933 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 10th July to the 30th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.
6945

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CARNAC BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of Insolvent Revashankar Mayaram and with the consent of the Mortgagees, Chandabai Thakordas Desai and Kantilal Thakordas Desai Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 28th of July, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on site the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed insolvent and the said mortgagees in the immoveable property as under.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Carnac Bunder on the B.P.T. Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement about 441 sq. yds. and registered as New Survey No. 3186 and 8480 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/19, 1/20 (Princes Dock Division) together with the godown erected thereon and assessed as A Ward No. 2907 (24) and Street No. 219W.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, attorneys for the Official Assignee at their office at 31 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

TO RESTORE
LOST MEMORY
VITALITY
STRENGTH
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE per tin (32 pills)
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Powerful Emotional Drama that involves a couple and "the other woman" in a disaster of misplaced love

CYNARA

United Artists Superb Screen version of international Stage-Success.

Well-matched combination of Stars:

RONALD COLMAN — KAY FRANCIS

Gay Scenes of hundreds of Bathing Beauties !

Daily 6-30 and 10 p. m.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

DHOBI TALAO TEL. 22666

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T'	Arrive	Leave
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July
*Bengal Maru	5395	20 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 Aug	2 Sept
Yasukuni Maru	12000	...	†2 Sept
x Ginyo Maru	9000	29 August	12 Sept

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers,	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Fushimi Maru	11000	3 Aug	21 Aug
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 August	3 Sept

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru	17000	16 Aug
Asama Maru	1700	6 Sept.

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Heian Maru	11600 14 Aug.
Hikawa Maru	11600 4 Sept.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
DADAR
from 22nd to 25th July
YELLOW TICKET
Featuring
LIONEL BARRYMORE
Daily 3 shows at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
From Wednesday 26th July
BLACK CAMEL
A Fox Picture

The CARLTON
6-30 & 10 P. M.
A terrific drama full of THRILLS ..... CHILLS ..... SUSPENCE
HELEN HAYES
RAMON NOVARRO
IN
M.-G.-M.'s Stupendous Production
"THE SON-DAUGHTER"
Also showing—ALL DANCING SINGING COLORTONE REVIEW

A BARGAIN
Norwegian Glazed Newsprint Paper
30" x 40"—50 lbs.
35" x 45"—62 lbs.
FOR SALE
at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound
Apply
Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

JULY 22nd.

Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon
Silton Hall, Hami, Calcutta.
Tairea, Creese, Bhavnagar.
Clan Macilwraith, McComise, Alleppy.
Vita, Denne, Busrah.
Maloja, Browning, Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 22nd.

Maloja, Browning, London.

JULY 23rd.

Orna, Putt, Calcutta.

JULY 24th.

Conte Rosso, Mauri, Shanghai

LOADING.

JULY 22nd.

Steamer Honolulu Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.
Steamer Gairsoppa for Calcutta.
Steamer Baron Ogilby for Port Said (for order).
Steamer Anna for Hamburg.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Maloja:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Maloja, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sydney, with mails, a general cargo a passenger and hence she sailed about (3 p.m.) for London, with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Coy's steamer Shwedagon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Silton Hall:—The steamer Silton Hall, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Tairea:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Tairea, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bhavnagar with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macilwraith: The J F Co's steamer Clan Macilwraith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alleppy with ballast.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 161 passengers.

Orna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Orna, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Conte Rosso, is expected to arrive here to-day from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail the same day for Shanghai, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 22.

S S Halle for Antwerp.—378 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 226 bales cotton raw, M Suleman & Co.; 880 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 1150 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent.—100 bales cotton raw, Textile Waste Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, Bruel & Co.; 116 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 226 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 525 bales cotton raw, N Devchand & Co.; 55 bales clean cotton fly, B Premji & Co.

For Hamburg:— 55 bales cotton raw, B Harkhachand & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 392 bags gum karaya and 12 bags gum ghatty, Damji Mawji & Co.; 375 bags kurdi seeds, A Virji & Co.

S S Hague Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, N Ladha & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 806 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 600 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton T. Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros., Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton T. Co.; 750 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros. Ltd.

For Moji:—150 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros., Ltd.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, N. Nagsee & Co.

For Shanghai:—3000 bales cotton raw, The Patel Cotton Co.

S S Stolzenfels for Pasages:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Bhutan for Shanghai.—2000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hongkong:—125 bags apricots, A Vardhaman & Co.; 50 bags jardaloo, E Moledina; 31 bags appricots, D Mawji & Co.; 5 jottas ooplate, E S A Kayum.

S S Clan Macilwraith for Rotterdam.—633 bags groundnuts, L Dreyfus & Co.; 1280 bags groundnuts oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 800 bags groundnuts oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Antwerp:—212 bags kardi seed, S M Raiger & Co.; 1204 bags linseed oil cakes, New Mofussil Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 22.

S S Kota-Gede, Agents, Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., from Genoa.—210 nongs motor car covers; 2 cases silk piece-goods; 8 cases cotton piece-goods; 10 cases khaki flannel; 10 cases wooden bobbins; 8 bales rugs; 9 cases wollen 1 case reels; 25 cases woollen tissues; 2 cases essences of lemon; 3 cases emery wheels; 13 cases camphor; 2 cases over-coatings; 8 cases prats woollen goods; 15 bales wrapping paper; 10 cases common wine; 6 cases files; 4 cases hats; 3 cases auto parts; 14 cases nut buttons; 5 cases cotton boot laces; 32 cases crozo buttons; 1 bales cotton and rayon tissues; 6 cases stationery; 1 case type-writing machines; 3 cases textile machinerp parts; 12 cases electricity meters; 1 case ball bearings; 1 case tools; 1 case rubber goods; 2 cases sausages; 2 cases cheese; 6 cases cotton and art tissues; 3 cases electric light bulb; 2 cases lamp glass; 2 cases cable; 2 cases shuttles; 15 bales paper.

1,000 PLAYERS IN OPEN-AIR FESTIVAL

One thousand players are taking part in the open-air plays at Frankfurt-on-main which, revived last year for the centenary of Goethe's death are being resumed. Accommodation for 1,700 spectators is available, and among the plays to be given is on July 20th and subsequently, Schiller's "Maid of Orleans", first and severa by Hans Sachs in ting of the "Romerberg" is especially appropriate for the works of this Nuremberg "shoemaker poet."

TABLE SERVICE IN MATCHBOX

A porcelain table service from which "Hop O' my Thumb" might sup in comfort is being shown at the "House and Home" exhibition at Munich.

The set, consisting of 142 pieces, is the smallest in the world. It can be packed in a match box and a set of dishes for six weighs only 18 grammes (just over half an ounce).

CHARCOAL-BURNER DRAMATIST

More than 80 years ago a poor charcoal burner, Joseph Schmalz, of Flintsbach, Bavaria, wrote a series of dramas, peopled with kings and princesses.

This summer some of the peasant-poet's plays are to be given during the 250th anniversary celebrations of the Flintsbach Folk Theatre, the actors being drawn from families who for generations have lived at Flintsbach.

British Newspapers understand that all the companies and enterprises controlled by the late Sir John Ellerman, the ship owner, reported to be the wealthiest man in Britain will continue as before, ample provision having been made to this end.

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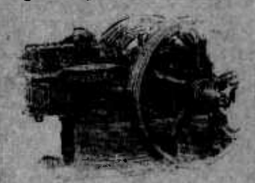
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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Shud 2, 1989.
Muslims—Rabi-al-Aval 30, 1352
Parsi—Behman 21, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 12m.
Sunset—7h. 17m.
Hightide—0-36, 13-20.
Lowtide—6-34, 19-30.

PHASES OF THE MOON: First Quarter 30th July, 10h. 14m. a.m. Full Moon 6th August 1h. 2m. a.m. Last quarter 13th August, 9h. 19m., a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 25.

Improvement Trust Committee 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL: "The Mask of Fu Manchu". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON: "The Son-Daughter." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON: "Cynara." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST-END: "Branded Oath." Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Duniya." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY: "Letting in the Sun Shine." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA: "Fairy of Punjab." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 Noon Time Signal.
Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.

1-00 p.m. Bombay Market. Opening Rates.

6-00 p.m. Time Signal.
Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (by kind permisson of the Management).

6-30 P.M. INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Light Music by Miss Lakdawalla Instrumental Music by Mahomed Khan, Been solo.

7-30 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

8-30 p.m. Empire Relay if reception satisfactory.

9-00 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
Radio Hints, in Hindi.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
"Here and There" by the Globe-trotter.

9-30 p.m. The Chamber Concert.
Miss Enid Blake, L.R.A.M. (Piano).
Mr. Mehli N. Mehta—1st Violin.
Mr. S. Vaz—2nd Violin.
Sig. O. Savini—Viola.
Mr. Saldanha—'Cello.

1. Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello in "C" Major, Mozart.
2. String Quartet, OP. 76, No. 1 Haydn.
3. Sonata for piano and violin, OP 30 No. 3, Beethoven. Miss Enid Blake and Mr. Mehli N. Mehta.
4. String Quartets:—
(a) Deux Menuets, Puccini.
(b) Serenade De Namouna, Lalo.
5. Piano Quintet, OP 8, Weber.

11-00 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

DEWARS CUP BILLIARDS.—The first match will be played at Grand Hotel to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. between Mr. C. N. Lynch and Mr. E. Doveton.

IMPORTANCE OF SHRAVAN.—To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandvi Arya Samaj, Pt. Pardhabhai Sharwa will deliver a public lecture on "Shrawan." It is open to all.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Tilak Memorial Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Dr. D. D. Sathaye's rooms at Girgaum (opp: Majestic Cinema).

LECTURE ON SEX.—Prof. R. S. Bhagwat, M.A., will lecture in English at the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society (French Bridge Chowpaty) to-morrow (Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sex, its Use and Abuse." The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.—Mr. Mohammad Ali and Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee will speak on "Conversion from the view point of Islam" at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (25th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Sorabji N. Kanga, will read a paper in Gujerati on "The Farvardin Yasht does not show any divisions of the souls of men.

JOIN THE CROWDS!

THE CAPITOL

(Bombay's Leading Talkie House)

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
TO COPE WITH THE CROWD

To Fu Manchu's Palace of Tortures his lovely daughter lured his victims!

Never have you witnessed such gasp-producing spectacles — the terrible Pool of Crocodiles — the Wall of Knives—the Death Ray!

New thrills from the master pen of

SAX ROHMER.

THE FRANKENSTEIN OF THE ORIENT!

Free List Suspended.

LATE MR. SEN GUPTA

To-day's Meeting At Chowpatty Sands

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Chowpatty Sands to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. to express sorrow for the untimely death of Sjt. Sen Gupta.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya will preside.

Loud speakers will be installed. Special arrangements wil be made for the ladies.

AMERICA'S SUICIDE RATE UP

NEW YORK, June 22. (By Mail.)

There were approximately 23,000 suicides in the United States in 1932, compared with 20,088 in 1931, according to a writer in the "Spectator", an Amrelcan Insurance publication.

The rate in 100 American cities rose from 20.5 per 100,000 in 1931 to 21.3 in 1932. The high record was 21.5 in 1908.

New York City's rate for 1932 was 22.1 compared with an average of 18.8 for the five preceding years. The highest suicide rates are on the Pacific Coast.

The United States population is tain, with a population of less nearly 130,000,000. In Great Brithan 50,000,000. there were 5.051 in 1930.—Reuter.

LECTURE ON GAS PRODUCTION.—Under the auspices of the Institution of Engineers (India), Bombay Centre, a paper on "Experiments in Gas Production from Sewage Sludge and Vegetable Matter" by Mr. F. C. Griffin, will be read and discussed in the Room of the Institution, No. 7-8, Elphinstone Circle, (opposite Imperial Bank) Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday, (25th instant at 6 p.m. The meeting is open to the public.

HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE FUND COMMITTEE.—The Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee propose to organise a Fancy Fete during the next cold weather for the purpose of raising as much money as possible for the Hospital Fund. It is proposed to hold a meeting in this connection at the Secretariat Committee Room to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 noon. (S.T.)The Honourable Sir Rustom J. Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government will preside on the occasion.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Framroze A. Bode will speak on "The Two Spirits—Spenta and Angra—and their explanation." All are invited.

VIDHVA VIVAH SAHAIK SABHA.
A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Seth Shamji Vallabhji recently at the Pedhi of Seth Lakhamsay Ladha to consider the proposal of opening a branch of "Vidhva Vivah Sahayak Sabha" at Mandvi, Bombay which was unanimously accepted.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Association, if there is a sufficient number of students, will commence this year on 14th August 1933.

Those who intend to join the class are requested to send in their applications to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, by the 7th August.

A nominal fee of Rs. 5 only will be charged and the course of lectures will last for three to four months. Lectures will be delivered at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) twice a week at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. Certificates will be given to the successful candidates at the examination.

AT-HOME TO DR. MEISHERI.

An At-Home was given by the friends and admirers of Dr. P. H. Meisheri at Jethabhai Bhulchand's Bungalow, Peddar Road, on Saturday evening, when a large and cosmopolitan gathering was present at the function.

Among the guests of the evening were, Mr. Chandavarkar, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Prof. Rao, Mrs. Malini Sukhtankar, Atiya Begam, Dr. Deshmukh and several Municipal corporators.

A band was also in attendance

Naini Tal.—A message dated July 20th says: Mr. P. Neogy, artist of the Tagore School of Art, who is on a tour throughout India, has arrived here. He is a keen landscape painter and portrait drawer and has won a number of prizes and medals in exhibitions.—A. P.

DEVIL AND THE DEEP AT PATHE

Thrilling Tale Of The Sea With Charles Laughton

One of the most exciting and thrilling pictures which have been screened for a long time is at Pathe Cinema this week.

Everybody remembers Charles Laughton as 'Nero' of "The Sign of the Cross" and this superb actor puts up a magnificent performance in "Devil and the Deep" There is an exceedingly fine cast including Tallulah Bankhead, Gary Cooper and Cary Grant.

Charles Laughton takes the part of the mad husband. At times he is perfectly sane at others, he verges on madness, and finally endeavours to destroy his wife, and his wife's lover with a crew of twenty in a submarine by causing a terrible disaster under the sea.

The picture is photographed beautifully and with the exceptional acting of these brilliant stars, particularly that of Charles Laughton, one can be assured of something really beyond the ordinary.

The programme includes the Paramount Sound News which is being brought by air mail and another exceedingly funny cartoon of Betty Boop.

'FAIRY OF THE PUNJAB' AT KRISHNA

The long awaited musical photo-play of Shree Mahalaxmi Cinetone, "Fairy of the Punjab", is released this week at Krishna Cinema. The leading parts are taken by Zobeida Banu and Master Modak supported by Master Yakub Yusaf, Pamar, Miss Shahzadi and Kumar Dinkar.

The story deals with the thrilling romance of the love of a couple from the Punjab, who struggled hard to unite, in the face of destiny's cruel decrees. The girl Sassi, though a Princess, brought up by a washerman, tries her utmost to win the hand of Prince Punno whom she loves heart and soul. The Prince, who also madly loves her, finds it difficult to join her in this world. Mother Earth takes her disappointed child Sassi and the Prince Punno also follows her foot-steps. Only in the heaven does their love find fulfilment.

Both Zobeida and Master Modak are found at their best in this Talkie not only in acting but also in singing.

"DOORANGI DOONIA" AT MAJESTIC

The Imperial movietone's latest social talkie "Doorangi Dooniya", directed by Mr. Pessi Karani, has been drawing huge crowds for the last two weeks at the Cinema Majestic. This film depicts the wasteful lives of the so-called easy-going generation.

The leading roles are taken by Mushtari Khalil, Hadi and others.

"INSAN-ya-SAITAN" AT GLOBE

The Madan Talkie produced by the Eastern Art Productions, Ltd. (Karachi), "Insan-ya-Saitan", is released this week at the Globe Talkies. The cast includes Prof. Malkani of D. J. Sind College. Mr. Maneck Heera, Miss Jaddanbai (the reputed songstress of Calcutta) Miss Saraswati (daughter of Mr. Lalvani, Barat-Law, Karachi) Miss Ermeline. This is a picturisation of the story of "Sorrows of Satan" by Marie Corelli. The various actors and actresses play their parts exceedingly well. The singing, especially of Misses. Jaddanbai and Saraswati is excellent.

MUMMIES FOUND IN A CAVE

Lost Race Of Beardless Blondes

MADRID, (By Mail.)

The discovery of a cave containing 70 mummies believed to be of a lost race of "Beardless Blondes" is reported from San Miguel, South of Teneriffe.

The primitive Canary Islanders, state of preservation. Animal skins implements and what appear to be clothes used by the inhabitants of the Canary Islands have also been found.

The primitive Caary Islanders, a race which is said to have disappeared, are known as Guanches. They were practically exterminated in the 15th century by the conquerors of the Islands.

These islanders were described as "beardless men whose blonde hair reached down to their waists".—Reuter.

SERVED 244 SENTENCES

PRAGUE, June 28. (By Mail.)

Enough sentences have been written in Matthias Petrasek's name to fill a book.

An old friend of the Czechoslovak police courts, he has just died. He had been to prison 244 times.—Reuter.

HEADMASTER TO ANSWER

S. S. L. Night School Students' Allegations

Mr. A. T. Pathak and four other students of the Social Service League, Night High School, have sent a letter, to the Registrar of the Bombay University in the course of which they state?

"The Social Service League Night High School at Parel has been allowed by the University Commission to send up students directly to the Matriculation examination, but it is not a school recognised by the Government Out of about 35 students who appeared at the Preliminary examination this year only 19 were to be sent up for the matriculation examination by the first list, but as one student sent a note of his intention to commit suicide if he were not given permission to appear at the Matriculation examination his name was added to the list later on. It brought the number to 20 The Social Service League authorities seem to know this. But if the University authorities would be pleased to go through the list of candidates sent by this school for the said examination they would find that the number is 21 and not 20 as declared on the notice board of the school."

ON HIS OWN RESPONSIBILITY?

One Bhalchandra Dattatraya Desai, is an addition to the list the Bharda High School in the of 20. This boy was studying in year 1932 to 33. He was not able to secure form of the Matriculation examination in that school. The Head Master of the S. S. League Night School, without even taking the counter-signature of the principal of the Bharda School on the application form for the examination and without informing the higher authorities of the S. S. League School sent up this boy for the examination on his own responsibility."

"Is it justifiable on the part of the Head Master to send up a boy for the examination when the boy did not belong to the school of which he is the head?

ties also are not informed of this.

It seems that the league authori The Headmaster as per your rules, has no authority to send him to the examination without the counter-signature of the principal of the school in which he appeared at the Preliminary examination."

NEW OIL REFINING CENTRE IN FRANCE

PARIS, (By Mail.)

An American city is springing up in France. Its official name is Port Jerome, but it has unofficially been nicknamed "Rockefeller-ville-on-Seine" since its workers' dwellings are a Rockefeller institution. Port Jerome is an oil-refining station. At present, oil tankers from Venezuela bring crude oils to Port Jerome, and towards the end of the year crude oil will be imported direct from the United States. A few years ago, Port Jerome was nothing but fields bordering the Seine; to-day, thanks to the activities of the wo leading oil companies, it is a thriving industrial centre, covering 458 acres, with six miles of roads and six miles of railway line.

COMPLETTE COLONS

There are already 130 houses, with schools, a bachelors' hotel, and playgrounds. The two refining stations being constructed by the two compales will, when completed, treat respectively a million tons and 60,000 tons crude oil a year. The Seine is being deepened to enable tankers to reach Port Jerome more easily, and by the beginning of next year, when work will be in full swing, a tank steamer will arrive every other day or so from Venezuela, the United States, Columbia and Traq.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S SUNKEN BATTLE FLEET

Great Salvage Feat Completed

The ex-GGerman battle cruiser Von Der Tann, the last of the warships scuttled in Scapa Flow to be raised, was towed to Rosyth Dockyard in mail week to be broken up. Thus ends the greatest salvage feat ever undertaken.

It was on June 21, 1919, that the German High Seas Fleet, surrendered after the artistice, was scuttled by the German crews. The fleet consisted of eleven battleships, thirteen cruisers, and fifty destroyers. Five years later the idea of salvaging the fleet was raised. Mr. E. F. Cox, of Messrs. Cox and Danks, iron and steel merchants, offered to buy the German fleet, which was eventually sold to him, and salvake work was begun in August, 1924. Ten ships still remain, but the firm have decided to leave them.

MORE FUNDS WANTED FOR RELIEF OF HOPELESS BHILS

Appeal To Generosity Of Public To Give Sympathetic Consideration To Those They have Helped From Starvation

The Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League has sent the following appeal:—

The situation in the famine stricken area of Panch Mahals namely the talukas of Dohad and Jhalod continued to be very alarming, until it rained from the July 14—18. Thanks to the generosity of the friends of Humanity at Bombay and elsewhere who liberally sent their contributions for the "Distress Bhil Relief Funds" opened by the "Bhil Seva Mandal" of Dohad and the Bombay Humanitarian League, that the relief operations could be satisfactorily continud to this day.

The numbers of Bhils relieved at Dole centres and at work on Relief works enormously increased the former from 6000 to 30,000 persons, and the latter also considerably. TheDohad Municipality found it difficult to keep up its relief work of Tank repairs at Dohad, as their finances where at an end. But in view of the great need for continuing that work, Rs. 500 have been given by the Bhil Seva Mandal from the fund at its disposal.

AFTER THE RAINS.

After the rainfall the situation was greatly relieved and happily a disaster was averted. The number of Relief works decreased to a certain extent, but the rush of Bhils at Dole centres continued to be heavy. Demand for seeds came in from all quarters, as resowing operation was at once taken up, where the seeds put on the land already were eaten up by caterpillers.

DOLES AND SEEDS DISTRIBUTED

The comparative figures of distribution of doles and seeds at various centres from June 25 to July 5 and those from July 6 to July 13 will corroborate the situation depicted below.

2037 maunds of grain was given as doles to 4867 persons of 156 villages of both the talukas from June 25 to July 5 from the Distress Relief Fund and 1236 maunds of seeds were given to 3203 cultivators of 107 villages during the period. But during the week from July 6 to July 12 when the situation was nearly disastrous. 2973 maunds of grain had to be distributed to 25,535 persons of 201 villages and 231 maunds were given to 417 cultivators of 47 villages.

NUMBER INCREASED.

After the rainfall on the July 14 the number at dole centres had gone upto about 31000 as some of those who were working on Relief works had to accept doles, as also those engaged in sewing operation has no other source to subsist upon except the doles. Thus it will be seen that even after rainfall the need for doles has not only decreased but on the other hand increased.

As the new crop is maturing, it seems that for about 4 weeks more they will have to be maintained on doles of Jowari after which the new crop will, it is hoped, be available to them.

NO MORE FINANCES.

Unfortunately however the total donations of about Rs. 25.000 received so far by the Bhil Seva Mandal and Bombay Humanitarian League, are almost at an end, and there is money hardly enough to pull on for even a week. In the inttial stage of the relief works it was estimated that only 6000 persons at the maximum would stand in need of doles, till the new crop matures and hence a moderate appeal for Rs. 20000 only was made to the public. But as stated above the number went up to five times the estimated number and hence all that was collected has been nearly exhausted.

TROUBLE NOT YET OVER.

The Bhils are still not out of the woods. In the absence of doles even for a day they will be starving. On personal inquiry into their present state it can be said that after about four weeks they will have their new maize crop. But till that time doles alone will keep them up.

In view of 30.000 persons receiving doles at present, Rs. 6000 per week will be needed. Thus the total need now is for about Rs. 25000.

NO HELP FROM GOVERNMENT.

Inspite of all attempts made by the Bombay Humanitarian League to move the Government to consider the pitiable plight of the Bhils they have remained apathetic. It is no use now expecting anything from Government towards the relief of their poor and voiceless cultivators.

LAST APPEAL

The above bare facts tell their sad tale. We only appeal to the generous public to give a sympathetic consideration to it and extend their generosity to those whom they have so far saved from death by starvation.

Any contribution sent to Bombay Humanitarian League or at Dohad Bhil Seva Mandal at Dohad will be most welcome at such a critical juncture.

BARTERED CHILD FOR CLOTH

"A woman, whose identity is unknown appeared in the bazaar at Attingal and offered her newborn infant for sale. Several persons assembled, and they could not believe that the woman was in earnest until she handed the child to a Muslim in exchange for a piece of cloth. She wrapped the cloth round her body and speedily disappeared. —(Quilon correspondent of "Madras Mail" is responsible for this story.)

PATHE CINEMA

The Finest Theatre in Bombay
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

YOU DISCOVER CHARLES LAUGHTON!

Discover him for the great actor he is . . . for the new . . . the startling . . . note he brings to the screen
with
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
GARY COOPER
in
"DEVIL AND THE DEEP"
A Paramount Picture

SUNDAY CRICKET

Centuries By Marshall, Merchant & Bhagwandas

The huge holiday crowds that assembled on the Kennedy Sea Face last Sunday to witness their favourites in action, were provided ample entertainment. On a perfect wicket the batsmen were successful in putting up big scores, three batsmen running into centuries, namely, N.D. Marshall, V.M. Merchant and Bhagwandas.

On the Parsi Gymknana Ground, practically every player for the Home side, was in rengetting mood against Mr. Marzban's XI. N.D. Marshall scored a brilliant century and remained undefeated, while F. Kapadia and S.M.H. Colah obtained 42 and 36 respectively.

For the visitors, Vijay Merchant showed great form and remained unbeaten with 107 to his credit. As usual he played a great innings and sent the ball all over the field with well timed drives.

Scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

F.K. Nariman b. Merchant	2
F.E. Kapadia, b Tarapore	42
S.H.M. Colah ct. Shah, Tarapore	36
N.D. Marshall (not out)	100
H.N. Contractor, b, Lalji	32
D.K. Kapadia, b. Lalji	33
H.J. Engineer (not out)	9
B.J. Spencer, M.J. Vakil, R.D. Kerawala and F.F. Vakharia (did not bat).	
Byes	21
Leg Byes	2
Total (for 5 wickets)	277

Bowlers:—

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Lalji	68	2	23	4
Merchant	79	1	16	3
Shete	77	—	13	—
Tarapore	30	2	6	—

MR. MARZBAN'S XI.

Pestonji ct. Nariman, Marshall	5
Irani ct. b, Nariman	29
Merchant (not out)	107
Shete (not out	15
Laroger, R. Marzban, Tarapore wala, Tata, M. Marzban, Lalji and Shah (did not bat.)	
Byes	9
Leg Byes	9
Total (for 2 wickets)	174

Bowlers:—

	R.	W.	O.	M.
N.D. Marshall	61	1	18	4
H.J. Engineer	36	—	18	4
F.F. Vakharia	12	—	6	1
F.K. Nariman	47	1	16	47

HINDU GYMKHANA
vs.
DADAR HINDU GYMKHANA.

The Home side put up a great score of 301 for the loss of only five wickets, the principal scorers being M. Bhagwandas, Jai and Gharat with 105, 57 and 61, (not out), respectively. Bhagwandas, soon collared the attack and played a forceful innings which added materially to his side's total. Jai was as bright as ever and Gharat in his unfinished innings of 61 showed great promise of vigorous batting.

For the visitors, P.J. Chury scortd 38 and B.K. Kelusker 37. The whole play was dismissed for 192 runs. The Home side thus won by a comfortable margin of 109 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Scores:—

S.P. Kapadia, ct. Keluskar, Bhatkar	33
M. Bhagwandas, b. Chury	105
L.P. Jai, l.b.w., Chury	57
S.S. Gore, l.b.w., Gupte	21
R.J. Gharat, (not out)	61
R.R. Wadkar, b, Gupte	16
K.R. Poudwal, (not out)	4
V. V. Vyavaharkar, G. B. Gawankar, Dr. M.S. Gurthu and C.N. Mehta (did not bat).	
Extras	4
Total (for 5 wickets)	301

Bowlers:—

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Vaidya	16	1	75	—
Gupte	13	—	84	2
Parelkar	4	—	22	—
Bhatkar	7	—	36	1
Chury	13	—	72	2
G.K. Keluskar	3	1	8	—

DADAR HINDU GYMKHANA.

Scores:—

T.R. Gandhi, ct. S. P. Kapadia, Gawankar	0
V.J. Muly, ct Poudwal, b M. S. Gurthu	5
R.A. Parelkar, b, Gawankar	9
P. J. Chury, ct. Gurthu, Gharat	38
G.K. Keluskar, ct. Gawankar, Gurthu	6
B.K. Keluskar, b, Vyawarkar	37
S.B. Kenny, ct. Kapadia. C.N. Mehta	26
M.N. Vaidya, ct. Mehta, M. S. Gurthu	11
P.G. Dadarkar (run out)	1
A.V. Bhatkar (not out)	6
R.K. Gupte, b, M.S. Gurthu	32
Leg Byes	11
Total	192

Bowlers:—

	R.	W	O.	M.
M.S. Gurthu	14	3	53	4
G.B. Gawankar	10	—	53	2
R.J. Gharat	5	—	16	1
R.R. Wadkar	6	1	21	—
Vyavaharkar	5	1	9	1
C.N Mehta	4	1	15	1
L.P Jai	5	1	14	—

KHAIRAZ'S XI.

Scores:—

Asgarvali, b, Murad	4
J.A. Bawla, ct. Y. Lalji	26
A. Shaffi, b, Khairaz	15
E. Penkar, st., Lalji	3
Mohan Desai, b, Lalji	7
Ali Sobani, ct, b, Lalji	3
Jaivant, b, Murad	14
A.A. Sheikh (capt.) b, Murad	1
A.M. Niyazi, ct., Y. Lalji	0
A. Hamid (not out)	4
Fakruddin, b, Murad	0
Extras	10
Total	87

Bowlers:—

	Wkts.	Runs.
C.A. Murad	4	22
A. Khairaz	1	5
Y. Lalji	5	27

YOUNG M. M. ASSOCIATION.

Scores:—

Telang, b. Shaikh	17
Gandhi, (run out)	1
M. Rasim, b, Sheikh	0
Y. Lalji, b, Jaiwant	51
H. Currimbhoy, b, Sheikh	1
Raikar, ct Penkar, Sheikh	4
A. Khairaz, (run out)	4
Patharphod, (run out)	7
Nerurkar, (run out)	9
Murad, b, Shaikh	0
A. Hirji, b, Shaikh	3
Extras	9
Total	106

Bowlers:—

	Wkts.	Runs.
A Shaikh	6	41
Jaywant	1	35

MIDDLESEX PILES UP 396 FOR 4

Closing Scores In First Class Cricket Matches

LONDON, July 22.

The following are the closing scores in the First Class Cricket Matches which commenced today.

Surrey Vs. Lancashire at Oval: Surrey 343 (Squires 236.)

Hampshire Vs. Yorkshire at Bournemouth: Hampshire 177 (Mead 50 Rhodes four for 42.) Yorkshire 79 for three.

Derbyshire Vs. Northamptonshire at Chesterfield: Derby 329 (Townsend 99 Alderman 79 Worthington 61.)

Essex Vs. Glamorgan at Clacton: Essex 227. Glamorgan 84 for two.

Gloucestershire Vs. Sussex at Gloucester (Wagon Works Ground): Sussex 346 (Bowley 62. Harry Parks 69 Cook 115. Gloucester 10 for one.

Worcestershire Vs. Middlesex at Dudley: Middlesex 396 for four (Hendren 189 not out Hulme 56.)

Kent Vs. Notts at Maidstone: Notts 105 (Marriott six for 58 Freeman four for 46). Kent 194 for three (Chalk 73 Ashdown 17.)

Leicestershire Vs. Warwickshire at Hinckley: Warwick 291 (Parsons 130 Paine 50). Leicester 32 for one.—Reuter's Special.

BOXING

Meen Knocked Down By Pettifer

(Special Cable).
LONDON, July 22.

At Leicester in twelve round bouts Jack Pettifer knocked out Reggie Meen in the seventh round and Harry Crossley defeated on points Maurice Grisselle.

IRELAND ELIMINATED BY GERMANY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, July 22.

At Dublin Germany eliminated Ireland by three matches to nil and qualified for competition proper in 1934 Davis Cup.

Nourney beat McGuire 6/1 1/6 6/4 6/3.

Cov. Cramm beat Rogers: 6/1 6/5 6/4.

Cramm and Nourney beat McGuire and McVeagh 5/7 6/2 6/3 6/4.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP

Austin Beats Allison : Britain Wins Tie

AUTEUIL, July 23.

Austin beat Allison, 6—2, 7—9, 6—3, 6—4.

Britain has thus won the tie.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTIN'S BEAUTIFUL DRIVES.

AUTEUIL, July 23.

Austin exhibited brilliant court tactics and sent over a stream of beautiful drives. He varied the pace and placement, and showed much wider range of strokes than Allison, who, however, was dogged, and hit well with the forehand. He served powrfully with a disconcerting spin, especially in the second set which he won after Austin had led, 6/5, 7/6.

Austin won the third set mainly on a snappy close up volleying. He led two nil in the fourth, and the score went 2/2, 4/2, 4/4.

VINES FAINTS & RETIRES.

Perry was leading aaginst Vines 1/6, 6l0, 4l6, 7/5, 7/6 & 40/15 when Vines fainted. Perry was the first to rush to his rescue, pouring water on the American. Vines had a bad fall in the fourth set, and appeared shaken but went on without any perceptible difference in the play. Vines was carried from the court. The heat was gruelling.—Reuter's Special.

VINES RETIRES.

Perry won the match, as Vines retired.

Important Result Of W. E. Conference

Silver Agreement Entered Into By Delegates From India China And Spain : "Agreement Very Advantageous To India"

LONDON, July 23.

An important result of the World Economic Conference in the silver agreement entered into by the delegates from India, China and Spain as holders of large stocks, or as users of silver, and the delegates from Australia, Canada, the United States, Mexico and Peru as the principal producers of silver.

The agreement provides for limitation for four years beginning from 1st January, 1934, of Indian sales to 35 million fine ounces annually, and sales from Spain to five million fine ounces.

The producing countries have agreed to buy in a total of 35 million ounces, yearly, for four years from their mined production, thereby offsetting sales from India and Spain. The Government of China will not sell silver resulting from demonetised coins for four years.

PROVISIONS OF AGREEMNT.

The agreement provides that the Government of India shall not dispose by sale of more than 140 million fine ounces of silver in four years beginning from 1st January, 1934. Disposals during each calendar year during this period shall be based on average of 35 million fine ounces year; but it is understood that if in any year the Government of India do not dispose of 35 million fine ounces, the difference between the amount actually disposed of and 35 million fine ounces may be added as additional disposals in subsequent years, provided that the maximum amount disposed of in any year is limited to 50 million fine ounces.

IN CASE OF TRANSFER TO U S.

It is further understood that if the Government of India after the date of agreement sell silver to any government for the purpose of transfer to the United States Government in payment of war debts, such silver shall be excluded from the scope of the agreement. Provided, however, when the total disposals referred to above plus the sales referred to above by the Government of India under the agreement shall amount to 175 million fine ounces, obligations of the parties to the agreement shall cease.

SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION

The agreement is subject to ratification by the governments concerned by 1st April, 1934, but if one or more producing Governments fail to ratify by that date, the agreement shall come into force then if other producing Governments which have ratified are prepared to purchase or cause to be withdrawn the aggregate amount of silver laid down in the agreement for these countries.

"BENEFIT TO INDIA."

The silver agreement is regarded as very advantageous to India, as India is permitted to sell a reasonable quantity of silver from the surplus stock, while simultaneously the market will be supported by other producing countries.

Well-informed circles express the opinion that China and other countries interested in China's trade will also greatly benefit by stabilisation of the position.

STRENGTH OF DELEGATION AFTER RECESS.

Indian delegates to the Select Committee met privately yesterday to ascertain the strength of the delegation likely to remain after recess. It appears that all delegates will remain except four who are going to India, and of whom one may return.—Reuter.

PIONEER'S NEW HOME

Terminates Long Career Of 68 Years In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

This moning was the last issue of the "Pioneer" from Allahabad after 68 years. The next issue will be on Tuesday July 25, from Lucknow.

One of the few links left with the "Pioneer" of pre-war days is Mrs Bisnop, wife of the present Collector of Allahabad and daughter of Mr. Chesney, the famous editor of the "Pioneer".—A. P.

HECTIC TRADING IN N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

(Special Cable.)
NEW YORK, July 22.

Over four million shares changed hands in two hours sequel to hectic trading in the Stock Exchange to-day, after which stocks closed irregularly but firmer on final rally.

Heavy selling from Europe in the past two days is reported.

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More British Troops For India?

"Chup Rao"—Says Sir S. Hoare To C-in-C Of India Who Opines W. P. Proposals Render Necessary Doubling British Troops

Sir Philip Chetwode, C.-in-C. in India who is in England is reported to have said that under certain circumstances, the British forces in India would have to be doubled.

Commenting on this Mr. Randolph Churchill, son of Mr Winston Churchill writes as follows in the "Sunday Dispatch"

The Commander-in Chief in India, Sir Philip Chetwode, has recently returned to England. The Government Whips have spread a most curious story as to his views upon the proposed constitutional reforms.

According to the story, Sir Philip is said to have expressed the opinion that if the White Paper proposals were not implemented in the near future, it would be necessary, for the safety of India, to double the British Army.

This was clearly extremely good propaganda, and it was freely employed by all the "yes-men" in the Lobby.

The truth is exactly the contrary of the story. Sir Philip wrote a private letter to a friend of his in which he said that if the White Paper proposals were implemented, it would be necessary to double the British Army.

The recipient of the letter indiscreetly revealed this expression of the Commander-in-Chief's opinion at a meeting of Conservative Members of Parliament.

It was duly reported to Sir Samuel Hoare, who wrote to Sir Philip an extremely brusque letter ordering him to maintain silence for the future.

DISCLOSE THE FACTS.

It will be interesting to see whether, in the light of what Sir Samuel now knows, the Commander-in-Chief is summoned before the Joint Committee to give evidence.

Certainly, this statement, coming from so high an authority so closely in touch with the situation would shake even the most resolute abdicationist.

It is generally held to be improper for the political opinions of civil servants, generals and such-like to be made public. If, however, they are to be discussed it is much better that the truth should be known.

"OBSERVER" ON HOARE'S ABILITY

LONDON, July 23.

Pointing out that Sir S. Hoare's speech in the Commons marks a turning point in the Anglo-Indian relations, the "Observer" says that the main cause of the changed conditions in India is due to the fact that Sir S. Hoare has convinced responsible Indian politicians of his ability to suppress destructive influence and encourage constructive one.

The secret of the present position is that Mahatma Gandhi has been met by a moral authority greater than his own—Reuter's Special

Dr. Hardikar, who is undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Sabarmati Jail, is reported to be again suffering from Jaundice and chronic constipation. Though he has lost much weight, he is quite cheerful. It is reported he is still confined in a separate cell.

PARTY PURGE IN FULL SWING

Public "Inquisition" Of All Communists

MOSCOW (By Mail).

Every Communist in the U.S.S.R. is undergoing, in public, a searching "inquisition" into his conduct. The "purge" of the Communist party, the ruling party of the Soviet Union, is in full swing.

This "cleaning"—as it is officially called—is not considered merely a domestic affair of the party. It is considered as the concern of all.

Hence the "purging" meetings are open to all workers, whether Communists or not, and the Pass Agency states that they are attracting an overwhelming majority of non-party workers.

Not only the rank and file but all party functionaries, all responsible and leading men of the Party, state and economic "apparatus" have to report on their activity to the masses, and to undergo the "purge".

FIT TO BE COMMUNIST.

Every ordinary non-party worker, collective farmer and employee, can give his opinion about any, even the most prominent and important Communist. He can say whether he approves or disapproves of the activities of the Communist, whether he considers him fit to be a member of the party.

It is intended that the "cleaning" commission shall listen attentively to the opinion of non-party workers and bear it in mind in coming decision.

"SHARPENING" THE PARTY.

The reason for this purge has been explained by L M Kaganovitch, secretary of the Central Committee and of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party.

CLEANING ITSELF.

At a meeting of the officials of the Moscow Branch of the Party, he declared:—

"Our party is cleaning itself to become even more capable of fighting, to sharpen itself, to make our apparatus funtion better, to develop our economy in the best possible manner, to do away more rapidly with 'red tape' and bureaucracy, to improve the living conditons of of the working masses and the peasantry."

Another semi-official statement says that "the cleaning is to assist in the improvement of political standards of the honest, staunch, worthy members and candidates of the Communist Party who are backward in their political development."

TRANSFER.

Those who do not satisfy the Cleaning Commission "will be transferred from members of the party into candidates and sympathisers for the time necessary to raise their political standard to the height required by the demands of the advanced vanguard party."—Reuter.

"SCRAPS OF PAPER" WORTH £5,000,000

VIENNA (By Mail.)

Nearly £5,000,000 worth of postage stamps are being exhibited at the International Philatelic Exhibition, which was opened here to-day by President Miklas.

The British collection alone has been insured for £1,000,000.

A special corps of defectives guards the exhibits, which have been sent by about 600 prominent collectors from all over the world.

Sir John Wilson and Mr. Thomas William Hall, of London, are the British representatives on the exhibition jury.

Among the prizes is one of £15 for picking out a genuine stamp from among 24 "fakes" and a forged stamp from among 24 genuine ones. Reuter.

TWO ANGLO-INDIANS ARRESTED ON BOARD

Rs. 1200 Seized From Them By Rangoon Police

RANGOON July 22.

Just before the departure of the steamer "Erinpura" for Madras yesterday the police boarded the vessel and arrested and brought ashore two Anglo-Indians named Newcombe and Miss P Perry.

It is stated that Miss Perry was the stenotypist of Mr. P. D. Patel, Barrister. Last Monday Mr. Patel, before being imprisoned in connection with income-tax case, entrusted two signed blank cheques with Miss Perry instructing her to hand them over to Mrs. Patel. Miss Perry gave Mrs. Patel one of the cheques, while on the other drew Rs. 1,500/- from the Imperial Bank and boarded the steamer with Newcombe to proceed to Bangalore. On receipt of information of her departure, Mr. Patel from prison informed the police who seized Rs. 1,200/- from Miss Perry and Newcombe.

Both the accused were produced in court to-day and remanded till 31st July.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE STUDENTS SCORE

Lady Accountant And Bronze Medallist In Latest Results

According to the results declared this week of the Government Diploma in Accountancy Miss Goolbai Cooverji Kerawalla, B.A., a student of Davar's College of Commerce was successful. She is the first Indian lady to pass the Auditor's Examination. She also passed the Registered Accountants First Examination.

In addition to this news received by mail disclose that the Bronze Medal of the National Union of Teachers' Examination of London, has been secured by Mr. Abdemannan Taharali Kajiji also a student of Davar's College of Commerce. He stood first getting distinction in the Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Mr. Kajiji is a nephew of our ex-Justice Mr. Abdeally Kajiji.

A First Class with Distinction requires at least 90 per cent. marks.

AIR MAIL NEWS

KARACHI, July 23.

The Calcutta Airmail left at 7-35 this morning.

Sir Thomas Ryan, Director Posts and Telegraphs and Mr. S. G. Stubbs, engineer, Government of India, were among the passengers.

The Madras Airmail left at 6-30 this morning.

WOODS HELD UP

The Australian aviator Woods is held up here awaiting permission to fly over Persia.—A. P.

FATHER OF 43 CHILDREN!

ISTANBUL (By Mail.)

Hadji Bey, a Turk, has 43 children. Thirty-eight are boys and five are girls. This is believed to be a world record.

The Sultans used to give Hadji a yearly wheat bounty. But this has been suppressed and so Hadji has now applied to Mustapha Kemal Pasha for a pension.—Reuter.

EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

Anjuman Islahul Mazafat Appeals For Public Support

An appeal issued to the Muslims of India for help in starting a technical School at Bhambola under the auspices of the Anjuman Islahul Mazafat, states:

The object of the Anjuman Islahul Mazafat is to impart elementary instruction to the poor ignorant masses living in the Indian villages. With this object the Anjuman, started its work and God has enabled us to introduce education in the rural areas of Aligar, Bulandshahr and Etah districts. The patron of the Anjuman is the well-known Hon. Nawab Bahadur Sir Mohd. Muzammillullah Khan Sahib, to whose munificence and generosity the whole movement, like many other similar movements, owes its origin, life and vigour

Our seven years' labour has resulted in the opening of about 36 rural schools, which have on their rolls about 3,000 boys, girls, men and women receiving elementary education.

SCHEME OF RURAL UPLIFT.

We are glad to announce that in compliance with the wishes of our friends and the public at large, the Anjuman has decided to introduce at an early date into its scheme of rural uplift, elementary technical education along with the necessary religious education (which will include the study of the complete translation of the Holy Quran, with its easy commentaries), and secular education such as is given in Municipal or Government schools. The scheme has already been drawn up and has been submitted to the Hon. Nawab Bahadur of Bhikampur for his approval, and will, in the course of time, result in the creation of a technical college, but for the present we wish to make a beginning with a elementary vocational training. We hope that all Muslims who have any feeling for the poor, backward Muslims in the rural areas and want to associate themselves with this movement for their mental, material and moral uplift, will come forward and help us liberally.

It is proposed to start the work in August next. Remittances may kindly be forwarded to Mr. Manzoor Ahmad Khan, Treasurer, Anjuman Islahul, Mazafat, Aligarh.

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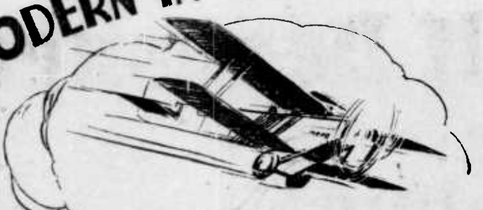

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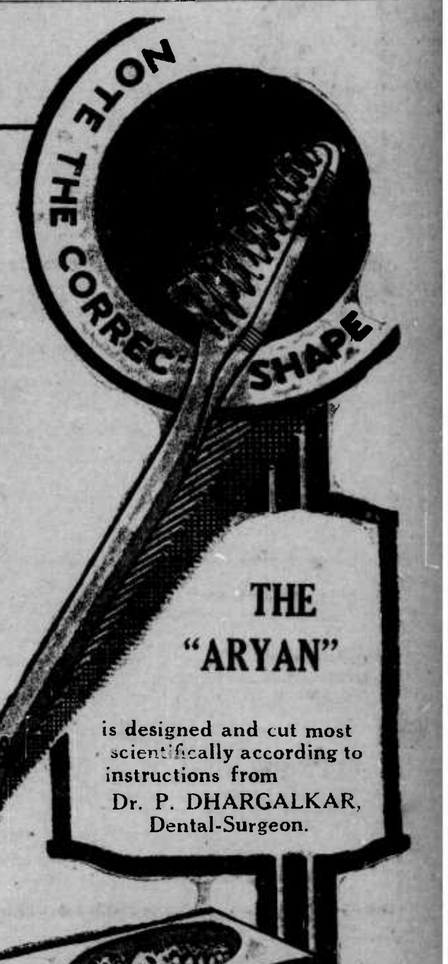

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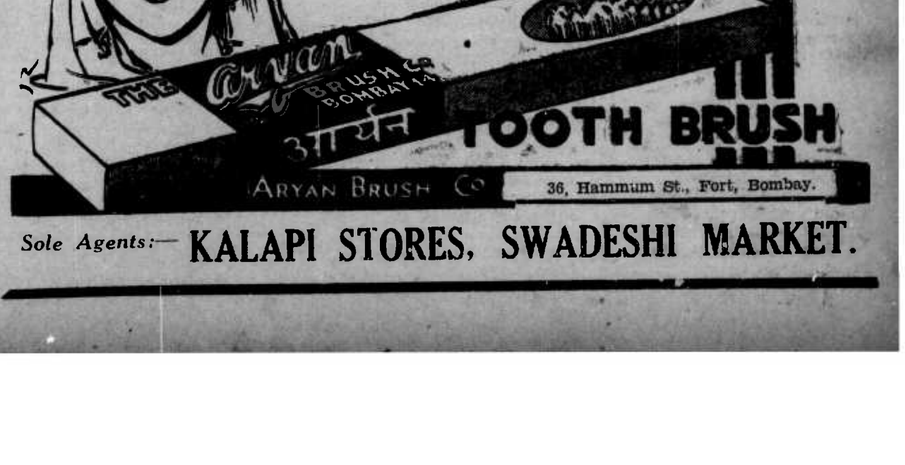

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1933

NATION'S GRIEVOUS LOSS

The death of J. M. Sen Gupta will come as a shock to the Indian public. His whole life was devoted to the service of India, and he has died in jail, the Indian's battle field. He sacrificed his life, his career his profession his wealth and every material prospect to the great cause of the freedom of his country. It is unfortunate that he has met his end at a critical time like the present, when great decisions are being made and when there is reaction rampant everywhere. At a time when the united forces of reactionaries and money-lenders are trying to cheat India of her precious heritage of freedom, a man of the character and ability of Sen Gupta could have done much for her. But Providence has willed otherwise.

It is remarkable that even when ailing, even when it was a matter of life and death to him the Government could not think of releasing him. Instead, they moved him from place to place, as if he were a common felon. What was his crime? He preferred to serve his country, instead of the bureaucracy? Mr. Sen Gupta was the devoted follower of Mr. C. R. Das, the great Bengal leader, who also gave his life to the cause of his country and sacrificed everything he held dear.

It is to be regretted that the latter years of Mr. Sen Gupta's public career were embittered by an unfortunate controversy in Bengal between two different factions of Congressmen. Now that the hand of death has snatched him from our midst, we would rather not say anything which is likely to revive those memories. But let us hope that advantage will be taken of this sad hour to still all controversies and to have a real heart-to-heart union between the two branches of the Congress in Calcutta. At a time like this, it is not proper, it is even suicidal, to divide the forces of progress in India and dissipate our energies in quarreling and fighting with each other. Let us hope, now that one leader is dead and the other is in exile sorely suffering from a fell disease, efforts will be made to bring about an abiding understanding between the rival groups Congress.

Mr. Sen Gupta was relentlessly pursued by the jackals of the Anglo-Indian Press and the platform because of the so-called generosity of the Government in providing him with an allowance which by no means exceeded the needs of the occasion. But he died a poor man, for he had been out of practice for a long time—sometimes voluntarily and sometimes through compulsion. But his profession never came in the way of service to the country, and in any other country he would have risen to the highest post at the disposal of his countrymen. In India he spent many years in different jails, and died in jail,, because he loved his country and wanted to serve it according to his light. May his life of service and sacrifice be a shining example to the younger generation of Indians!

Wanted Better Agitation

The fourth session of the Indian States Peoples' Conference, held in Bombay during the week and was as representative a gathering as any that was possible in the present circumstances. But it is undeniable, however regrettable, that the representative character of the Conference leaves much to be desired. In the first place the Muslims are almost entirely out of it. That is due not only to the political backwardness of the community but also to the recent mischievous tendency to give a communal twist even to the non-communal grievances of the States people. Secondly, even as regards the Hindus, only a few of them join the Conference as it has very few, if any, branch organisations in the various States and conferences are almost always held in British India.

Contrasting the position of the States people with that of the British Indians, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the President remarked that the latter had not the benefit of a neighbouring foreign territory to use as a safe vantage ground for their agitation. But what he calls a vantage ground turns out in the long run to be anything but an advantage. States people's Conferences in British Indian territory may be safe but if they are always held there, they fail to make much headway.

It is much to be desired therefore, that the All-India Conference should have branch organisations in every important State, and all conferences should be held as far as possible in the States themsives. If there are risks that way, they have got to be faced. The rights of free speech and free association are elementary birth-rights of citizens, and to assert those rights in face of any risk will be a far more effective method of safeguarding the general constitutional rights of the States people than adopting a string of paper resolutions from a safe vantage ground.

The main speeches at the Conference and the resolutions adopted by it were of the familiar type. But a touch of unreality was inevitable in the discussion of a federal constitution in which the Federation is far in the background and is daily receding farther and farther. The most important question, therefore, as much for the States people as for British Indians is to ensure full responsible Government in the very near future. Federation or no Federation. It is a most mischievous idea that has somehow seized the minds of many leaders in the States that they can well afford to play a subordinate part for the present and leave the British Indians to secure a Federal Government first, so that thereafter their agitation would be more fruitful owing to the repercussions of the constitutional progress in British India. They forget, however, that if they are not active now and if they let judgment go against them by default, their attitude might make it easier for the Princes and the British Government to put up dams against the flowing tide of democracy in the future. Once the States people's backward constitutional position is rigidly defined in a written constitution, the very rigidity of such a constitution may militate against their speedy constitutional progress.

Their first concern, therefore, is to carry on a united whilwind agitation to compel the Princes to introduce responsible Government in their States. Their success in this task would be a much better preparation for a true Federation in the future than the secret and tortuous negotiations the Princes are carrying on with the British Government. The States people as well as British Indians will do well to realise that in the last analysis they will get only such political rights as they are capable of winning by the strength of their agitation and not such as they can formulate in high sounding resolutions at Conferences.

Why Rob Harijans ?

We do not see any reason for upsetting the Poona Pact, though we are aware that there is a great deal of resentment in Bengal over its terms. The Bengal Hindus feel very much aggrieved over the distribution of seats, and they believe that a great injustice has been done them, though we think there is not much ground for the claim. The "National" Government have done a grave injustice to Indians both Hindus and Muslims, by allocating a very large number of seats to Europeans, quite out of proportion either to their number or to their importance in Bengal. The Hindus would, therefore, have done better in concentrating their attack on this iniquitous arrangement, instead of trying to take some of the seats given to the Harijans of Bengal.

About 25 seats have been allocated to Europeans, on what basis we do not know. Whatever Muslims or Hindus may do, not a single seat will be taken away from Europeans and given to other communities. But what is most painful is the inability of Hindus and Muslims of Bengal to come to an understanding on this small question. It will be remembered that the Unity Conference was unable to come to terms on this point, and it decided to meet in Calcutta, where a number of prominent leaders met together and discussed the subject threadbare, without arriving at any final decision.

It is unfortunate that the caste Hindus should ask that some of the seats given to the Bengal Harijans should be taken away from them and given to caste Hindus. It is this aloofness from the Harijans which has been the bane of our political life in India today. Are not the Harijans part and parcel of the Hindu community, or are they apart from it? Why shoud a single seat given to the Depressed Classes be taken away from them and given to the caste Hindus? If there is injustice, that must be righted by taking away seats from the European community and redistributing them according to population, among others.

The caste Hindus know well enough that they will never be able to achieve this, and tney are now anxious to upset the Poona Pact. The Pact is not a perfect thing, but in the circumstances it is the best arrangement that could be arrived at. Sir N. N. Sircar has now constituted himself the champion of caste Hindus,—his new stunt which has translated the public hostility to him into a kind of hero-worship among a small section. But that is no reason why other Congressmen should shut their eyes to facts and allow him to carry on false propaganda on behalf of Hindus.

Press Views

Word-Jugglery

Sir Samuel Hoare seems not to be inclined to admit that the goal of India's national development as declared by Lord Irwin has been abandoned. He was evasive, and did not say that Dominion Status was still the goal. But he said "the White Paper contained the seeds of Dominion Status, assuming that India's distinctive conditions would eventually be removed;" and suggested that the Governor-General and Governors having progressively less and less reason to intervene, their powers would fall into desuetude. This was the cherished hope of the Indian Liberals and the Ministers under the Montagu Act, but soon they learnt that intervention, once commenced, never falls into desuetude.—"Liberty."

A Tall Order

But the very primary refusal of an interview will only tend to increase national discontent with the Government and will also compel even strong, proud and patriotic non-Congress-men to throw their weight on the side of the Congress which the Government appear to be bent upon reducing "hors de combat." Perhaps by thus rejecting Mahatma Gandhi's offer, the Government might feel elated for the nonce. But the rejection constitutes indirect help to the Congress in so far as even the whilom non-Congressmen will rally round it in its present plight. It must also be stated that in his replies to Mahatma Gandhi, the Viceroy has overshot himself. The weapon of Civil Disobedience itself is dubbed as unconstitutional both by the Vicercy and the Secretary of State. The principle of Civil Disobedience is accepted by advanced constitutional thinkers and even a sober political leader like G. K. Gokhale did not feel afraid to uphold it. In these circumstances, if the Government want the disavowal of that principle and the surrender of that right from the Congress, they are making a very tall order on the Congress and its followers.—"Mahratta."

CRIMINAL SETTLEMENTS MADE ATTRACTIVE

Even After Getting Freedom, They Choose To Remain In Their Colonial Homes, Says Backward Class Officer's Report

The annual administration report of the Backward Class Officer on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act for the year 1932-33 is a record of steady work under conditions which were fairly normal except for the difficulties of providing work in the settlements. The growth of free colonies, which are attached to all the industrial settlements, and the advance in construction of houses in them are reported to be perhaps the most distinctive features of settlement work in recent years.

The improvement in the appearance and general conditions of these colonies shows that the people are beginning to look upon them as their permanent homes and to take pride in them. Many of the residents of these colonies are now entirely free but contiue to live in them purely of their own choice.

The population of all settlements was 7,839 against 7,786 in the previous year, and that of the free colonies 5,669 against 5,752.

FINDING EMPLOYMENT.

Strenuous efforts were needed to provide work in the various settlements. Unstable economic conditions and general trade depression were the main reasons for unemployment. A great majority of the settlers were employed in factories, railway workshops, weaving and spinning mills and in construction work on the Nira Right Bank Canal. The rest were provided with road making work, metal breaking, masonry, wood cutting in the forests, field work, or casual labour. Almost all the new arrivals were either interned in the reformatory section of the Bijapur Settlement, where they were employed in the weaving factory, chappal making or gardening, or in the Nira Project Settlement where they were emloyed on canal construction work.

HEALTH CONDITIONS

The health of the settlers and of those living in the free colonies has been satisfactory. There have been no serious epidemics. There were 347 births in the settlements against 217 deaths and in the free colonies 316 births as again 164 deaths.

The Infant Welfare Centres for the school children clinics in Sholapr and Hubli are doing good work and the scientific treatment of venereal diseases at Hubli is of great value to the Settlement Department in curing many persons from this disease.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

As has been reported in previous years education in settlements is compulsory. Out of a total

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

FRONTIER TROUBLE.

The news from the Frontier is very disquieting and it looks as though the Foreign Department are launching on another war in the Bajaur area of the N.W. Frontier.

The Press Communique is very provocative. The Government fear that the "Mad" Fakir's emissary may cause a "conflagration on the border and disturb the peace" of the Indo-Afghan Frontier.

To prevent such a catastrophe they themselves have taken the offensive, and the Frontier authorities are taking "such action as may be necessary to bring about a surrender of this emissary" and they hope that "firm handling" will work wonders.

If this is not the beginning of a Frontier war, we wonder what it is. The Frontier, as past experience should have taught the authorities, is a tinder box and matters have to be handled with great care.

No doubt there will now be a thick veil drawn over the doings there to keep the country in dark.

WHO ARE THEY TO TALK.

Whatever may be the virtues of the Yankees, certainly modesty is not one of them. We cannot explain the letter to Gandhiji in any other light than that of excessive racial pride and the supposed superiority of Christianity over Hinduism.

We have no desire to take up the unpleasant features of American public life, when so much dirty linen is being washed in the public before the Senate Committees.

Americans would do better by following the teachings of Christ, instead of merely "professing" the religion as they do. Nowhere is mammon worship more in fashion than in the United States, and yet the American writer of the scurrilous screed to Gandhi talks of the superiority of Christianity.

What is the use of talking about the degradation and poverty of the Indian masses and the backward classes, when Negroes in the United States are denied their rights, treated as helots, and kicked burned and hanged without process of law.

There is more paganism in America than in the whole of Asia.

THE REAL OBJECT.

The object of the Government of Bengal in bringing forward a Municipal Amending Bill is to curb the activities of the Calcutta Corporation which refuses to bow to official mandates and is captured by Congressmen.

The affairs of that body are efficiently run by Congressmen, as every one has admitted. But they are not professional loyalists and their chief crime is that they love their country best of all than anything else.

The Corporation has on many occasions come into conflict with the Government, but it has come triumphantly out of all these quarrels. Only a few months ago the latter wrote three letters drawing up a formidable indictment against the Municipality.

There can be no doubt that Erropean members and the European Association,—in addition to the mean underground propaganda conducted by some of the Anglo-Indian papers,—have been chiefly responsible for the Bill.

LOADING THE DICE.

It is most unfair that, while pretending to have an open mind on the question of Burma's separation, the British Government are heavily loading the dice in favour of separation.

Sir Samuel Hoare has announced his intention to circulate among the Select Committee members a memorandum dealing with the constitutional position "if Burma was separated".

But the Committee does not possess single Burman either as a member or as an assessor. Nor is it likely to invite the Indian Assessors' views on the question. It will thus be strongly prejudiced in favour of Government's memorandum.

The Committee will not be expected, says Sir Samuel, to take any decision on the document but will discuss early in autumn the best course to take with reference to Burma.

It is significant however, that there is not yet any talk of any Burman representatives being invited to work with the Committee.

NO COMPROMISE.

Mr. H. P. Mody will do well to realise in his frequent talks with the Lancashire cotton interests that India is pledged to Swadeshi cloth and therefore to the complete exclusion of all foreign cloth.

He is reported to have said in a statement at Manchester that, if Lancashire acknowledged India's right to frame her own tariffs, it would enable "both the countries to formulate a satisfactory basis of future relations."

If he means, as he seems to do, that India may be persuaded to compromise her Swadeshi policy with regard to cloth, he may represent a few millowners who think only of their profit, but his position will be repudiated by the country as a whole.

In the first place India's right to frame her own tariffs, a right that is already supposed to be conceded to her, cannot depend upon the goodwill of Lancashire.

Secondly, though for a time under stress of circumstances India may be compelled to buy some foreign cloth, she will never voluntarily bind herself to do so.

Readers' Views

TOLL COLLECTOR'S RIGHTS

From "Justice".

The recent incident of the Andheri Toll Collector or rather the Pathan employee of the Toll-farmer having stopped or seized a car to recover Rs. 61 for Toll dues and what followed as a result once again raises a question of a very grave importance.

The Provincial Tolls Act (III of 1875) provides a summary method, viz., to seize the burden of a car or the cars itself (but only if the burden of the car is not sufficient to cover the Toll due) but only by a person who is "an officer appointed to collect" the Toll and such person under the Act should be a person who appears "a proper person" to the Governor-in-Council.

Surely a Pathan hireling cannot be a person whom the Governor-in-Cooncil will consider to be a proper person to exercise such drastic and grave powers as are given by the Act for the purpose.

Then again the summary power of seizing the car or its burden can be exercised for recovering toll due for the trip in question only and not for any previous trips much less where the Toll farmer has compounded the toll dues for a lump sum and for toll dues for a fixed period.

Once a toll-farmer compounds for the toll dues there remains no case or justification for the summary power to recover under the Act.

The same Act provides penalties for a demand which is illegal under the Act and the person making such demand is prosecutionable under the Act itself apart from his liability civil and criminal under the general law.

Should not the W.I.A.A or even the Government authorities look into this matter and if the case comes under the Act to have the matter decided by a competent court so that the public concerned may know how powers which were considered necessary in 1875 are to be exercised over half a century after.

PARSIS AND MIXED MARRIAGES

From "Common Sense."

Your correspondent "Mody" is quite right when he expresses his surprise that a man of Mr. Khareghat's experience should have associated himself with such a movement as that which originated at the C. J. Hall against mixed marriages among the Parsis.

That such a ridiculous attempt to check mixed marriages in such a community is doomed to failure goes without saying. The curious fact about this is that the community seems to blink at the question that wealthy or well-educated Parsi gentlemen are free to marry whomsoever they like, (and there is already a large number of them who have married outsiders) and yet they are alarmed, or profess to be alarmed, that their women also have a tendency to do the same. What is sauce for the gander is evidently not sauce for the goose in the Parsi community.

If I were to enumerate, a la Barucha, why the community is doomed, I could easily show the reasons: but I think the following will suffice to convince the unbiassed:—

1st The community cannot expect to survive long in its present state. It must either renounce education on Western lines, or keep all its folk as they were in Gujerat two hundred years ago; that is to say, keep them isolated, ignorant and orthodox, and hope to see a prolongation of the so-called Zorastrian culture (as at present understood) for a hundred years or so more.

2. This is obviously impossible in a community that, rightly or wrongly claims to be the most progressive here, ready to assimilate western customs and ideas.

3. The percentage of unmarried women in the community is a serious problem to consider, and, in the long run, is bound to illustrate the remedy advised by St. Paul for the extinction of the race.

4. The numerical strength of the community is too insignificant to expect permanent preservation in its present environment.

To my mind, the only remedy to satisfy the sentimentalists among them is to create a powerful colony far away in the country where pure Parsis can be reared in strict conformity to Zorastrian principles and culture.

BATHING IN THE OPEN

From M. G. Vyavaharkar.

The Bombay Municipality seems to favour open air bathing. That is the only conclusion that can be drawn when we see a number of water taps situated on public high-ways in the open. A number of taps are situated near the Pydhownie Police Station on Kalbadevi Road. Tram cars and other vehicles pass and repass this spot besides pedestrian traffic. Some more taps are similarly situated near Northbrooks Garden.

These taps are indeed a necessity and a boon to the poor people who have the misfortune of possessing no residential quarters. Such unfortunate persons of both sexes are found using these taps throughout the day, taking baths and washing their clothes.

But in the absence of screens these people have to carry on their ablutions in the open with persons on the road looking at them. It is therefore highly necessary that some privacy should be ensured for them by putting up screens. It will also be in the interests of the passers by as they will thereby be saved some ugly sights. Putting up of the screens will not entail much expense for the Municipality so that the usual excuse of "No Funds" cannot be put forward in this case. Will out Corporators look into the matter?

WOES OF EXAMINEES

From Hari Prasad Gupta.

A matriculation candidate, who has obtained distinction in a modern language, confessed that he knew nothing of the texts but can write a very good hand. He says that he filled eight answer books with irrelevant matter in a very good hand-writing and got distinction. This shows how carefully the papers are examined in a subject which is offered by less than fifty candidates. Why talk of History and Geography papers, where the majority of candidates bluff anything that comes to their head and yet obtain exemption and distinction.

One is pained to see that the Bombay University is tending to become a less useful institution in the present days. The woes of examinees are too many to be dealt with here; but most of them are due to the irresponsible and carelessness (or ignorance in some cases) of the examiners. How often do we come across cases where a failed candidate ends his life or a tender soul becomes a victim to the severe rebuke of the guardian or a poor old mother is left to console her plucked child,—who has no chance of getting a job without the matric certificate—,with hot tears rolling down her wrinkled cheeks!

What are the moderators for? A candidate getting 63 per cent and passing in all subjects is plucked simply because he failed in Mathematics by 3 marks. Poor man! He is drawing a salary of Rs. 30 per month from which amount he must support his wife, children and mother. He paid Rs. 15 (the result of 15 days' labour) as the examination fee simply to fail and to spend many a sleepless night and worried day.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE

From Shankar K. Pathare.

With reference to the queries appearing in your issue of 13th instant in connection with the above, I strongly maintain that the procedure is unconstitutional and makes an amazing departure from the usual practice.

It will be a gross misuse and abuse of powers and is likely to create misunderstandings and doubts in the minds of the members of that Institution about its internal affairs, unless there are special circumstances to support the attitude of the president.

If it is a public body it is high time for the members of that institution to call upon the president to come forward boldly and explain his position which will clear all doubts and misunderstandings and restore the confidence amongst the members as before.

Can the author of the letter kindly disclose the name of the institution and its president and narrate the circumstances to enable your readers to judge the action of the president.

NEW CONSTITUTION FORGED BEHIND BACK

Unacceptable To 80 Millions Of State People

BOMBAY CONFERENCE CONDEMNS FEDERAL SCHEME OF W. P.

That the new constitution will not be acceptable to 80 million people of the Indian States, because "it was forged behind their back" was the sentiment expressed by several speakers at the Indian States' Peoples' Conference, which concluded its sessions at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Bombay, on Sunday.

As many as 20 resolutions were adopted by the Conference one of which protested against the deliberate exclusion of representatives of the States' people from the Round Table Conference, and another roundly condemned the Federation scheme of the White Paper, on the ground that it denied representation to the States' people on the Federal Legislature on an elective basis. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, was in the chair.

SEN-GUPTA'S DEATH DEPLORED.

Before the proceedings began the Conference passed a resolution placing on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Sjt. J. M. Sen-Gupta, the Bengal leader. Mr. Kelkar said that the late Mr. Sen-Gupta was a great nationalist leader, in whose death the country had sustained an irreparable loss. The condolence resolution was passed all standing.

STATES AND R.T.C.

The first resolution before the Conference was moved by Mr. J. N. Vyas, entered strong protest against the deliberate exclusion of the representatives of the States' people from the R.T. Conference, the Consultative Committee and the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee "Since the people of the Indian States' number 80 millions", stated the resolution", and represent a vast influential interest in the body politics of India, it is an act of sheer injustice to ignore their existence in the process of constitution-making. The States' people will be paying taxes to the Federal Purse and Federal Laws are to be made applicable to them and therefore the denial of the representatives of the States' people is against the basic principle of "no-taxation-without-representation", on which among other things all parliamentary institutions are founded. The new constitution forged behind the back of the Indian States' people will not be, therefore, acceptable to the people of the Indian States."

The resolution was duly seconded and passed.

FEDERAL SCHEME OF W.P. CONDEMNED.

Another resolution moved from the chair condemned the Federation Scheme of the White Paper since it denied representation to the States' people on an elective basis.

The Conference then passed a resolution moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that the States should not be allowed to federate unless they had introduced or agreed to introduce responsible Government within their territories simultaneously with their entry into the Federation.

Prof. Abhyankar moved a resolution condemning the division of paramountcy because: (1) the Governor-General in consultation with the future cabinet would be undoubtedly in a better position to superintend, diret and control the affairs of Indian India than the Viceroy dissociated from the future Federal Government and because (2) the division would make the autocratic princes still more despotic in their rule over the subjects and the Viceroy would be deprived of the benefit of consultation with constitutional advisers of the Crown, namely, the future Cabinet.

The resolution was passed.

PROTECTION AGAINST MIS-RULE.

The Conference passed another resolution moved by the same delegate that the Paramount Power owed an obligation to the States' people to protect them against the mis-rule of the Indian Princes and that obligation could be transferred to any new agency without the consent of the States' people to whom the obligation was owed.

The Conference by another resolution expressed the opinion that no prince should be suspended or removed from his gadi for alleged mis-rule except when there was a clearly expressed demand of his subjects or of the Conference on the ground of mis-rule, and than in case where such a demand was made the Paramount Power should on no account defer action.

The Conference also passed the following resolutions:—

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

"The Indian States' people are entitled to fundamental rights and these rights such as (1) Right to possess personal property; (2) Right to use one's own form of worship; (3) Right to freedom of speech and opinion and association; (4) Right to be tried by open trial by proper judicial authority. Without such trial no imprisonment or forfeiture of property or rights; (5) Right to use mother tongue recognised as they are in similar Federal constitutions, should be embodied in the Constitution Act and should be conferred on all the citizens living under the Units of the Federation".

FEDERAL AND SUPREME COURTS.

"There should be a right vested in every citizen of a state to sue any Prince of any State, who infringes the Laws of the Federation, in the original jurisdiction of the Federal Court. The Federal Court in Appea l should have full powers as an Appellate Court as also the Power of disposing cases when stated."

"This Conference urges the imperative necessity of a Supreme Court for all the Indian States in non-federal matters."

"This Conference urges the Princes to consent to make civil and criminal law a federal subject."

"So long as Federation does not become fully operative, this Conference condemns the policy of retrocession of cantonment limits to the State. And this Conference further urges that in the case of cantonments which have already been transferred conditions should be imposed on the rulers to make adequate safeguards for the liberty of person and property of States' subject; who have migrated to these localities and have established therein and created vested interests."

"This Conference refers to the Executive Committee the investigating into the question of Land Frontiers at Viramgaum, Cambay and other places, to report to the Working Committee of the Conference such inconveniences and harassments as may exist, and to suggest remedial measures."

PARLIAMENTARY BILL.

"In view of the fact that a Parliamentary Bill will be the last stage in the Scheme of Constitution Reform that is now under investigation, it is desirable to carry on propaganda in England and India, both in the Press and on the Platform for securing the legitimate aspirations or the States' Peoples, the Conference is also of opinion efforts should be made to instruct members of Parliament to press amendments on the lines decided by this Conference when the Bill comes for consideration in Parliament, and that the Working Committee should take all necessary steps for carrying on the fight on behalf of the States People upto the last stage of the Bill."

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STOP PRESS

PROGRESS OF MOLLISON'S PLANE

HARBOUR GRACE, July 23.

A plane which the Postal and Railway officials are of opinion was Mollisons' passed over Robinson's, the west-coast of Newfoundland at 11 a.m. (local time).

St. John's.—Mollisons plane was sighted at Robertson's Bay, Newfoundland, at 5 p.m. (B. S. T.)

Halifax.—A plane believed to be Mollisons' passed over at 6-45 p.m. (B. S. T.)

New Glasgow (Nova Scotia).—The Mollisons flew over at 7-45 p.m. (B. S. T.)—Reuter.

W. E. CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 23.

The Ameriran delegation probably propose the maximum time limit of three months' for the recess of the World Economic Conference. The final session will be held on July 27.—Reuter's Special.

STAMPING OUT ALL OPPOSITION.

BERLIN, July 23.

The Government's determination to stamp out opposition is emphasised in the death sentences passed on six Communists at Cologne, hot on the heels of yesterday's laws. The communists were concerned in street fight in February wherein two Nazis were killed.

Three other communists are sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, and six to long periods of imprisonment, although the judge declared the killing was unpremeditated.

BROWN SHIRTS.

The Brown Shirts in future may only be worn by persons who have joined the party before January 30, 1933, and members of the Storm Troops, according to the new order.—Reuter's Special.

RETURN FLIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 23.

It is announced General Balbo,s air armada will start on return flight at 1,100 (B.S.T.) in the morning. The exact route will be determined when the air armada will reach Newfoundland.—Reuter's Special.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN S. BENGAL & ORISSA

General Rainfall In Lower Burma & West Rajputna

POONA, July 23.

The monsoon has strengthened in Lower Burma and conditions have become markedly settled in North east angle of Bay off Chittagong, Arakan Coast where depression may form. Monsoon also has been active in south Bengal and Orissa and in and near Punjab Kumaon Hills. Rainfall is nearly general in lower Burma, Orissa, west Rajputana and local in Bengal, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Sind and Malabar. A few falls occurred in upper Burma, Assam Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Baluchistan, East Rajputana, Gujrat, Mysore, Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Port Blair, quarter inch; Mergui five inches; Victoria Point, Tavoy three, Bassein, Kyaukpyu two; Gwa Myikki one and half inches; Amherst one inch; Calcutta, three inches Chandbali, Darjiling, two inches; Belasore, Chaibasa, Sandhead, one inch; Jessore, three-quarters inch; Silcher, Narayanganj, Saugor Island, Bogra, Cuttack, Naya Dumka, half inch; Dehradun, three inches; Gorakhpur, two inches; Mussorie one inch; Roorkee, half inch; Bahraich, Mukteshwar, quarter inch; Ambala, two inches; Dharampore, Mount Abu, one and half inch; Kalat,

The Offices and Press of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" are being transferred from Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, to new premises known as "Red Building," Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort. This, naturally, involves considerable inconvenience and difficulty in the production of the paper for a few days.

We are, therefore, obliged to ask for the indulgence of our readers until the process of complete removal is achieved.

Simla, one inch; Bhuj half inch; Karachi, Barmer, Dalhousie, Dessa, quarter inch; Kodaikanal, one inch; Mysore, Trivandrum, Palamcottah, Trichinopoly, half inch.

Forecast: Rainfall will increase in lower Kurma, South Bengal and Orissa and extend in north Madras coast. Scattered falls of rain may recur in Chhota Nagpur, United Provinces, Rajputana and in and near Punpab Kumaon Hills. Monsoon is likely to strengthen in Malabar, Kanara and Mysore during next forty-eight hours. Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will occur in lower Burma, South Bengal and Orissa and in Malabar during next forty-eight hours. Earthquake Report: Earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about five thousand nine hundred thirty-four miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at two hours thirty-eight minutes on Sunday July 23.—A. P.

NEW YORK EXPECTS MOLLISONS & BALBO

Special Police Arrangements To Control Tremendous Crowds

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, July 22.

Special arrangements are made by Filoyd Bennet Field, Long Island to handle the tremendous crowds which are expected to await Mollison's arrival while thousands of people are flocking to see Gen. Balbo's Armada and awaiting the arrival of Mr. Wiley Post on the conclusion of round the world flight.

Special police protection will be given to Mollisons and their plane for which a hangar has been prepared together with a large quantity of oil petrol for return flight to Baghdad.

PAYING TAXES WITH WOOD

VIENNA, June 22. (By Mail.)

The Local Government of Carinthia have made it known that they are prepared to accept arrears of taxes in wood.

The wood will be used for stoking fires during the winter in the local Governments offices and establishments.—Reuter.

MR. SEN GUP.A PASSES AWAY

(Continued from page 1.)

ly about the events, that were taking place, at a time when Mahatma Gandhi was entirely in the dark about them. It is thought that Mr. Sen-Gupta's moving narrative of the Indian events greatly impressed the Mahatma and steeled his heart against the hoax which was being perpetrated in England under the guidance of a Socialist Premier

ARRESTED IN BOMBAY

Mr. Sen Gupta returned to India in January. He was arrested in Bombay at the Mole Station under the antiquated but very useful Regulation III of 1818. He was taken to Darjeeling, but it was found that the climate was hardly suitable for him. He was soon removed to Jalpaiguri, where he again fell ill. From there he was brought down to Calcutta under medical advice and was treated in the Medical College Hospital for a long time. The condition of his health became so grave in November 1932 that an adjournment was carried in the Bengal Legislative Council on November 1925. This was a direct censure on the Government. Shortly after he was removed to Ranchi, but his health did not improve and he at last succumbed to the disease.

GREAT LAWYER, GREATER PUBLIC WORKER.

Mr Sen Gupta was a fine orator, a great lawyer and a greater public worker. He had a large practice but he never hesitated to give it up when the call of the country came to him. He was a poor man, because his purse had many calls on it. When he was a State prisoner his family was given a little over a thousand rupees a month for its maintenance, and for meeting the insurance charges on his life policies. It was this so-called lavishness of the Government which caused much irritation to the European Association, the Anglo-Indian Press and its followers, and a question was raised in the Commons. Much was made of it though Mr. Sen Gupta, himself it was stated, was given only Rs. 3 per day for his maintenance while a State prisoner, not a large sum for a man of his position, and his state of health. Now at least there will be no cause for so much heart-burning.

Mr Sen Gupta was the founder of "Advance" which he started in competition with the 'Liberty' when differences arose between him and Mr. S. C. Bose. "Advance" is now one of the leading papers in Calcutta. The differences between him and Mr. Bose's party have not been fully composed though they both were equal sufferers at the hands of the Government.

Mr Sen Gupta was one of trustees of the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, the great memorial left in the name of Das.

DELHI'S UNIVERAL REGRET

NEW DELHI, July 23.

The death of Sen Gupta is universally regretted. Nationalist newspapers brought out special editions to-day.—A. P.

LAHORE REGRET LOSS AT CRITICAL JUNCTURE

LAHORE, July 23.

The news of the death of Sen Gupta was received in Indian circles of both communities with profound regret, the general comment being that the loss is very unfortunate at this critical juncture.

A public meeting has been called for to-morrow under the presidency of Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, and efforts are being made to observe a hartal tomorrow.—A. P.

CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT MADE ATTRACTIVE

(Continued from page 6.)

population of 7,839 of all ages in settlements proper, the number attending day and night schools is 1,625 and 254 respectively. The corresponding figures for the free colonies are 1,202 and 196 respectively against a population of 5,669. These figures show a rate of 239.6 for settlements and 246.6 for free colonies. In addition 121 children from the settlements and free colonies attend outside vernacular schools, and 15 children attend English schools. Manual training is a special feature of the settlement schools. Out of 67 apprentices in settlements and in the Hotgi Agricultural Colony, three are taught masonry, 23 carpentry, 5 tailoring, 25 agriculture and 11 weaving. There has been a general advance in the number of boys and girls who reach the higher standards before leaving school. Fifteen attend English schools. One boy from the criminal tribes is now in the junior B.A. class.

The total net recurring expenditure of the department for the year was Rs 2,48,184 as against Rs. 2,84,680 last year, the reduction being one of 12½ per cent.

"CONSPIRACY" TO HARASS G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS

Mr. Chaudhary Cites Instances Where Punishments Awarded Are Exceptionally Inhuman And Appeals For Strengthening Union

Mr. Z. R. Chaudhary, the General Secretary of the G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union writes:—

The G. I. P. Railway Officials, it seems, have entered into a common conspiracy to harass the G. I. P. Railway workers to their heart's content and endeavour always to deprive them of what ever little facilities and privileges were conceded to them. Denial of promotion for years together, heavy fines, reductions, denial of leave and passes, supersession of seniors by favourities, appointment of outsiders in preference to the ex-strikers, retrenchtions and wage cut are the order of the day. The representations, applications and petitions from the staff for the redress of their burning grievances are generally consigned to the waste paper basket and submission of reminders is considered as an act of gross impertinance and insubordination and offenders are fined heavily. The following few instances will convince the public of the accuracy of the foregoing statements:—

PROMOTIONS STOPPED

It was brought to the notice of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway in August last that a large number of men employed in Matunga and Parel Workshops did not get any increment since 1925 and instances were cited where no promotions were given for ten years and over. It was also brought to his notice that the Trained Candidates employed in the Commercial Department were working on Rs. 30/- for the last more than four years. It was submitted that this state of affairs was directly opposed to the solemn assurance given to the Matunga and Parel workmen by Mr. Russel who, per his letter No. 21314-x-391 of 19th July 1928 had advised them that "Tradesmen and ordinary grade full workmen are promoted as ordinary grade full workmen and superior grade workmen respectively within 2 to 3 years from the dates they reach the maximum of their grade", and he was requested to see that the undertaking given by Mr. Russel was implemented.

PEACEFUL SATYAGRAHA

The G.I.P. Railway Agent refused to budge even an inch from his position and the Matunga workmen ultimately had to resort to peaceful 'Satyagraha' within the shops many atime during the last few months. Needless to say that their grievances are not yet redressed and they are asked to wait till the trade depression is over and the retrenched hands are reinstated. Even this much courtesy is denied to the trained candidates!

"OUTSIDERS" ENTERTAINED.

Despite the orders of the Railway Board issued vide their letter No. 683, E.G. of 3rd March 1931 that 'no outsider should, therefore be appointed in any department, division, district or office of the Railway so long as a suitable man is available from this (retrenched staff) list or next after that from among the G.I.P. Railway' strikers who are still out of employment,' a large number of outsiders have been appointed in preference to retrenched hands and ex-strikers. The recent appointment of 9 outsiders as fitters in the Traction Workshop, Kalyan may safely be quoted here to substantiate the above. It may be mentioned here that a large number of fitters are on the waiting list and are denied reinstatement on the plea of 'no vacancy'.

HOLIDAYS DENIED

Staff coming under the category of workshopmen are granted full pay for King's Birth Day and Empire Day holidays. But the Electrical Maintenance staff, V.T. who come under the above category were denied these holidays in the past and this year, though the holidays were granted to them in turns, the pay for the period has been disallowed.

INHUMAN PUNISHMENTS.

A fitter whose identity, I do not wish to disclose for fear of his victimisation, has been fined Rs. 3 for sending reminders to his application which remained unreplied for an unduly long period. The Commercial Department employees of the Bombay Division have a very bitter story to tell of the punishment inflicted upon them by the new Divisional Traffic Manager, Bombay. Severity of the punishment commonly inflicted upon the staff can be imagined by the fact that a Ticket Collector has been reduced Rs. 2 for 6 months because a beggar stealthily crept on the platform without a ticket. Several other instances can be cited where the punishments awarded are exceptionally heavy and inhuman!

JOIN UNION.

It is a matter of deep regret that despite the above mentioned atrocities prepetrated upon the G.I.P. Railway workers they have not yet joined the Union in sufficiently large number. Let every G.I.P. Railway worker clearly understand that his or her salvation lies in the strength of the Union and therefore it is one of his or her sacred duties to join it without any further delay.

SOCIAL AND OFFICIAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received a deputation from the Deccan College past Students' Association.

Lady Sykes attended the Kirkee Races and gave away the Cups.

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MARVELLOUS PROGRESS OF BROADCASTING

Governor Commends Enterprise Of Indian Company On Sixth Anniversary Of Opening Of Bombay Station

His Excellency the Governor speaking at the Broadcasting anniversary on Sundty said:

I am sure we could not have a better example of the annihilation of distance than has just been afforded by our being able to listen to the kind message of congratulation of Sir Graeme Thompson, the Governor of Ceylon. All listeners will join with me in an expression of thanks for the message which we have been able to hear directly from his own lips even at this great distance.

Considering that the beginnings of broadcasting go back no further than 1922, it is truly remarkable how it has developed throughout the world. In most countries now it is a national institution with great powers and even greater potentialities. In India we have not made such great progress, and although the enormous distances and the comparative lack of communications present great opportunities for broadcasting, the difficulties of difference of languages and of providing adequate finance are likely to act as a drag upon development. The fact that we are late in the filed is not, however, without its compensations, for we should be in a position to take advantage of the experience of other countries.

FOLLOW ENGLISH PATTERN.

Nowhere in the world has broadcasting been more successful than in England, and I suggest that, on the whole, we should do well to follow the English pattern in our development. The primary function of broadcasting is to entertain and instruct. Nothing is further from my intention than to belittle the services which broadcasting can render to commerce,—I have indeed received accounts from as far afield as Mangrol and Bijapur of the interest taken in the commercial intelligence broadcasted from here,—but I hope that the authorities concerned will continue to regard it primarily as a means for promoting culture and entertainment, and will not be induced to make the commercial aspect the chief one. I also hope that English precedent will again be followed in discouraging the tendency to use broadcasting for advertising purposes as is done in some other countries.

MANY VICISSITUDES.

This Broadcasting Station was opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin as recently as the 23rd July, 1927, as a result of the enterprise of the Indian Broadcasting Company. Since then the service has passed through many vicissitudes. To save it from extinction it was taken over by the Government of India from the 1st April, 1930. As the expenditure exceeded the revenue it was again threatened by the Retrenchment Committee two years later, and was saved largely owing to the efforts of Sir Joseph Bhore, who satisfied the Finance Department of the Government of India that it could be made to pay its way. Rigid economies were effected, customs duties were raised, and as a result the total revenue derived from broadcasting has, since the 1st March, 1932, covered the expenditure. Indeed, I understand from Mr. Sethna that a surplus has been shown. Considering the present financial stress and other difficulties peculiar to India, I think this reflects the greatest credit on all concerned.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

There is inevitably criticism of programmes. Different listeners have different tastes, and it is not easy to hold the balance. I think, however, that practically everyone will agree in offering congratulations on the success with which His Majesty's speech, and also the Prime Minister's speech, at the opening of the Economic Conference in London on June 12th were transmitted over the Beam Wirless Telephone and rebroadcasted from the Bombay Station. This method of reception has given results which have been the subject of congratulations from many directions, owing to the fact that fading and distortion were almost entirely eliminated.

GOVT. IN TOUCH WITH MASSES.

One of the greatest difficulties with which any Government in this country has to contend is that of getting into direct communication with the masses in order to supply them with authoritative news of current events and to explain the policy of Government. It is upon the solution of this problem that the future working of democratic institutions in India must largely depend, and it has always seemed to me that one of the keys lies in an extension of broadcasting which will carry the spoken word not only to the towns but to the villages where the rural voters live. Although we are as yet a long way from the elaborate organisation which such a scheme would require, I have attempted to do something to show the way by initiating experiments with reception sets at selected up-country centres, and I hope that before long there will at least be a nucleus of places where small assemblies of people will be able to listen to news from Bombay. If these small beginnings do something to awaken the apetite for further facilities the object of our experiments will have been served, for I am confident that the demand, once created, will spread with ever-increasing momentum.

Broadcasting presents such immense possibilities, and the staff of the Indian State Broadcasting Service have made such a promising start in promoting its development that I feel justified in making an earnest appeal for support to the general public. It should not be necessary to urge all who make use of wireless sets to take out the necessary licenses, but experience has unfortunately shown that such an appeal is not uncalled for. I hope that, as knowledge of the potential benefits of broadcasting spreads, the public conscience will make it impossible for such piracy to continue.

MARVELLOUS PROGRESS.

I should like also to make one more plea, and that is that provision should not be forgotten for experiment and research. The progress of wireless and broadcasting has been so marvellous that we are apt to regard the present position as one of finality. A position of finality is one that is never reached in science, and I feel sure that experiment and research could do much to overcome the general difficulties as well as those which at present obstruct the spread of broadcasting throughout this country in particular.

Was it not Aristotle who said that the limit of democracy is the range of an orator's voice? Broadcasting is tending to make the whole world a public meeting. The value of broadcasting as opening a new way towards helping the people cannot be measured, and its influence is bound to spread in ever-widening circles.

I think you very much, Mr. Sethna, for giving me the opportunity to take part in this interesting ceremony to-night and to address so wide an audience, and I wish you and all connected with the Indian State Broadcasting Service the best of luck and prosperity in the future.

RED-HAIRED GIRLS, THE RAGE

BOSTON, PENNSYLVANIA, June 23. (By Mail.)

Red-haired girls will be "all the rage" this summer. Red-heads—but not too red. Just a kind of red brown or auburn.

The red-heads will wear their hair short—but not too short. They will wear it just down to the nape of the necki

These predictions were made by experts at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts League of Women Hairdressers.—Reuter.

ATTACHABLE LIPS NOW !

Standardising Feminine Beauty

HELSINGFORS (By Mail.)

The time is coming when a man may not be able to recognise even his own wife.

It is reported here that Beauty Specialists will shortly launch an intensive campaign for the standardisation of feminine beauty.

With the aid of several new-fangeled ideas to be placed on the market, those of the fair sex who desire to, will be able to effect remarkable changes in their facial appearances.

Attachable lips, in a variety of colours and shapes, will go on sale, guaranteed to retain both shade and form "under any treatment to which they may be subjected," for twenty-four hours.

By inserting a gilded moulding iorm into the nostrils a girl will be able to coax her nose into any shape desired. By means of a special paste, the smallest and dullest eyes will be made to look both large and lustrous.—Reuter.

MILLION DOLLARS FOR MARY PICKFORD

TORONTO (By Mail).

Mary Pickford, the famous film star, who was born in Toronto, inherits 1,144,000 dollars from the estate of her mother, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, who was professionally known as Charlotte Pickford.

Probate of the Will was granted here in mail wee.

The film star's mother died at Massachussetts on March 21.

In addition the will directs that three trust funds of 200,000 dollars each are to be created for the benefit of Lottie Pickford Forest, a daughter Jack Pickford, and Charlotte Pickford, grand daughter.

The mention of Jack Pickford has tragic significance for he has died since the will was made.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Gold Medals For Best Essays Announced

NAINI TAL, July 22.

Interest in the improvement of the agriculturist in the United Provinces is being taken by landlords and well known public men in the Provinces by offering prizes and medals for the best essays on various subjects relating to the uplift of the agriculturist.

"Practical suggestions whereby the condition of tenants may be improved at small expense by zemindars" is the title for an essay in English, Urdu and Hindi announced for competition. A gold medal offered by Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh and to be named after H. E. the Governor of U. P. will be given away for the best essay submitted to the Director of Publicity before September 30.

Rai Sahib Chaudhuri Sunder Singh, Rais and Magistrate, has also offered a gold medal for the best essay in either of the three languages on "improved methods of cultivating sugarcane and economic disposal of the bye-products in the manufacture of sugar otherwise then in factories."

Candidates outside the Provinces can also compete.—A. P.

FORCED TO SELL HIS RESTAURANT

Plight Of Greek Emperors' Descendent

MILAN (By Mail).

The last descendent of the Emperors of Byzantium, who once combined the power and glory of Roman Emperor and Pope and swayed the destinies of Eastern Europe, has been admitted to hospital here after walking the streets in a vain search of work.

He is Guido di Lusignano, and he will have to undergo a serious operation at the age of 77.

After being expelled from the Byzantine Empire, the Lusignanians founded the Empire of Trebizand and were on several occasions kings of Armenia. They also were titular kings of Cyprus and Jerusalem.

Guido's father was Leo XIII, the last king of Khorasan before that kingdom was incorporated in the Russian Empire.

Guido recently owned a station restaurant near Milan, but circumstances forced him to sell it, and he came here in a desperate attempt to find work.—Reuter.

ECHO OF "LUSITANIA" DISASTER

Sea Gives Up Sealed Bottle

ROME, June 28. (By Mail.)

A sealed bottle, which it is thought may possibly have come from the liner "Lusitania," torpedoed by a German submarine during the war, has been thrown up by the sea near Viareggio.

When the seal was broken the bottle was found to contain a piece of paper with writing on it which was almost illegible. All that could be deciphered were the letters SOS and LUSIT. The bottle and the piece of paper gave evidence of having been in the water for a very lond time.—Reuter.

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Rs. 1000
Remember 26th July

The closing date of the Indian Vegetable Competition expires on the 26th July 1933.

LAST 3 DAYS LAST 3 DAYS

SEND YOUR ENTRY TO-DAY!

FUTURE OF HARIJAN UPLIFT

Gandhiji Parleys With Ahmedabad Mill Agents

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

Gandhiji had an informal discussion this morning for an hour with the local workers about the cause of Harijans. Seth Ambalal Sarabhai and Sir Chunibhai, mill agents were present. TThe future line of work was the main subject of discussion

Gandhiji urged them to work with full confidence so that untouchability was bound to disappear. Difficulty of getting funds was raised. Gandhiji assured them that they would not have such difficulty if they worked earnestly. He, however, told them to accept money from whatever quarter it was obtained even if the orthodox section contributed.

It should be welcome for digging wells or opening schools for the Harijans. The discussion then centred round the question of Joint versus Separate schools for Harijans. Gandhiji agreed that though the ideal should be of joint schools, separate schools might be opened if necessary.—A. P.

SCORPION IN EGYPT

ALEXANDRIA, June 28. (By Mail.)

During the first fifteen days of June 212 people were treated for scorpion bites at Minia, Upper Egypt.

It is reported that these deadly insects are breeding like flies and becoming quite a menace to the district.—Reuter.

ARREST OF SUSPECT IN ABDUCTION CASE

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, July 21.

Pandit Anant Ram Duber, Lorry Contractor of Rani Marwar, was arrested by the Railway police at Marwar Junction on 3rd instant, while he was going to Ajmer, by the order of two police Officers of Sirohi State.

It is alleged that Sirohi Police reported to the Railway Police that the man was wanted by them in an abduction case. The arrested man was brought to Ajmer, and is since then is confined in the Central Jail No "prima facie" case has yet been produced.

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Bombay, 17th June, 1931
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"ANKHI-KHOOSH" is non-poisonous, and can therefore be recommended as a simple and safe remedy for use in the home.
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Ringworm of all kinds.
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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

SANATANISTS RESENT TEMPLE ENTRY

Benares Magistrate Holds Enquiry Into Closing Of Temple To Harijans

A communique issued by the district magistrate, Benares, dated July 17, states:—

On July 8, 1933, the head Pujari, who is a Goshain, of the Markande Mahadeo temple in mauza Kaithi, district Benares, filed an application in the court of the sub-divisional officer concerned complaining against the actions of four volunteers who were alleged to be sitting in 'dharna' before the temple. It was stated that the object the volunteers had in view was the entry of untouchables into the temple.

The head Pujari was informed that the attitude of the district authorities in a religious matter of this kind would be one of strict neutrality but that action would, if necessary, be taken to prevent a breach of the peace. The head Pujari was advised to settle the matter amicably.

On July 9, 1933, the sub-inspector of the thana concerned reported that the Thakur zamin and others of Kaithi and neighbouring places, the general public and the Goshains had come to terms and three untouchables had been allowed to enter the temple and to have 'darshan' of Mahadeoji from the second step just outside the Sabha Mandap.

On July 10, 1933, a certain gentleman, who is a member of the Varnashram Swaraj Sangh, Benares, addressed a letter to the district magistrate alleging that the temple at Kaithi was in danger of being polluted and that a breach of the peace was imminent. The sub-divisional officer, an assistant superintendent of police and some constables were sent to Kaithi immediately. The sub-divisional officer reported that the information contained in the letter referred to above was mischievously exaggerated and that all was quiet at the village and temple.

TEMPLE CLOSED.

On July 12, 1933, certain persons from Benares proceeded to Kaithi and persuaded the Goshains who are Pujaris of the temple of Markande Mahadeo to close the temple while a purification ceremony was performed. The public were prevented from entering the temple till July 14 when it was opened. A speech was delivered on this date by a Sanatanist in which it was stated that the temple having been purified worship was now possible. It was suggested that untouchables, if they came to the temple for 'darshan' in future, should be persuaded to go away and if they declined to do so they should be forcibly prevented from entering the temple.

The actions of certain persons from Benares and Goshains have annoyed the Thakurs and other caste residents of mauza Kaithi. They have filed a complaint under section 107, Cr. P.C., in the court of the sub-divisional officer on July 15, 1933, in which they have complained against the closing of the temple and the threatening attitude adopted by the Goshains. This complaint is under magisterial enquiry.

CHICAGO INVITES MAHATMA

His Presence Requested At Convention Of World Fellowship Of Faiths

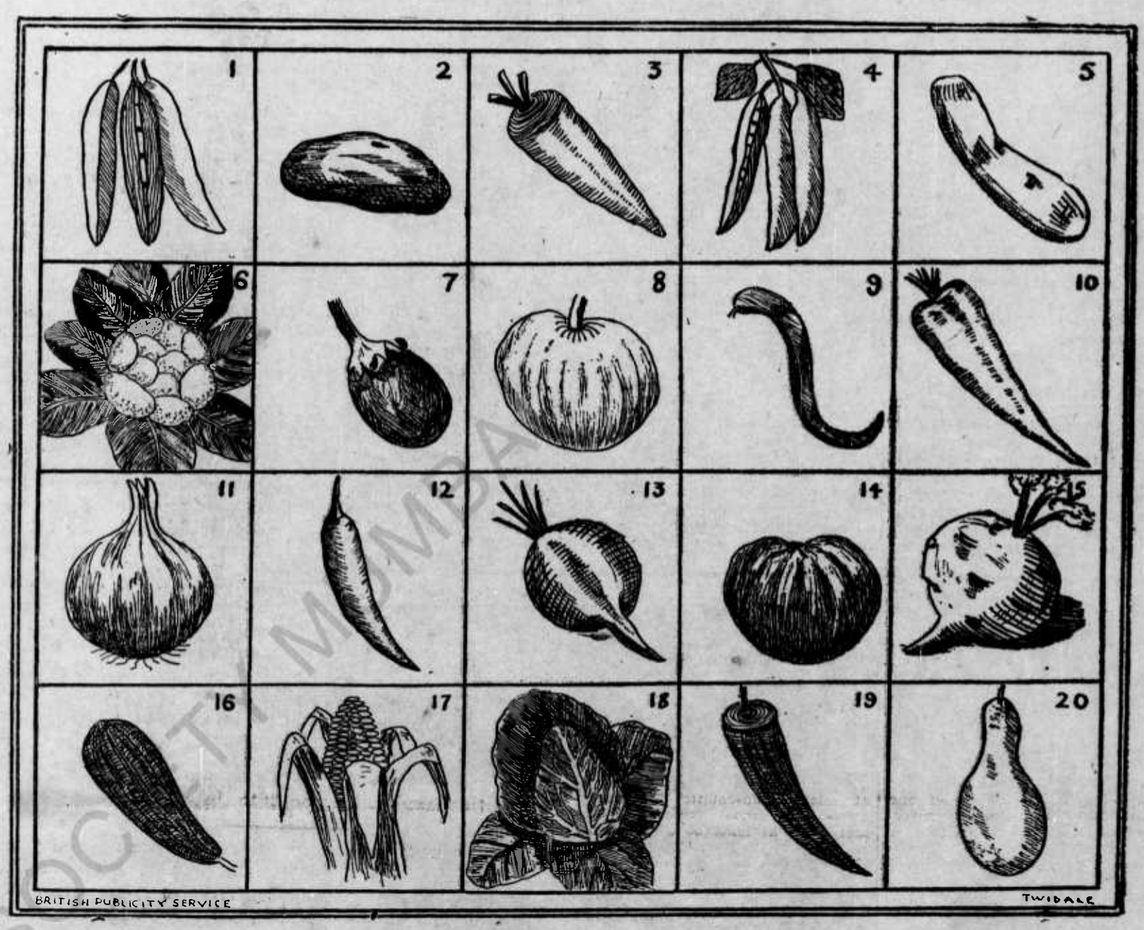
Dr. Sudhindra Bose in the course of his weekly letter to "The Hindu" writes:—

The officials of the Chicago World's Fair have just given out that a very cordial invitation has been extended to Mahatma Gandhi to come to Chicago. The invitation was sent by Bishop Francis J. McConnell, National Chairman of World Fellowship of of Faiths. He wrote Mr. Gandhi several weeks ago, inviting him to attend the Fellowship of Faiths convention in connection with the Chicago exposition. The convention opens on August 27.

A radiogram from Mahatma Gandhi acknowledging the invitation was received by Bishop McConnell early this week. He said in the radiogram that he could not reply officially at present. Copies of the letter to Mahatmaji were sent to King George and Premier Ramsay MacDonald of England, and the Viceroy of India. The Bishop says he is confident Gandhiji will accept the invitation and attend the convention of the World Fellowship of Faiths at the Chicago Fair. If he does he will surely create a much greater stir than did Swami Vivekananda who appeared before the Congress of Religions at the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

VEGETABLES COMPETITION

1ST PRIZE Rs. 500 | **2ND PRIZE Rs. 200** | **3RD PRIZE Rs. 100** | Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES



Here is a competition which we feel sure will appeal to all our readers. As will be noticed, we have illustrated Indian vegetables which are familiar to all, and form the major diet of this country. Our readers therefore should experience little difficulty in selecting the correct solutions and handsome prizes await those who exercise a little industry and intelligence.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

You will notice that 20 different vegetables have been illustrated. Each of these vegetables is numbered. To further help our readers, we have given a list of 30 well-known vegetables in which the full clues are included. Each of these clues is also numbered. All you have to do is to enter only the number of the clue and against the proper number of the vegetable in the coupon provided. Do not write the name of the vegetable in the coupon. Only give the number. For example Vegetable No. 6 is clearly a Cauliflower. On looking down the list of clues you see that No. 30 Represents Cauliflower, so you enter this number as shown in the coupon.

RULES.

1 After you have filled in all the numbers in the coupon (only one number for each vegetable) add your name and address, written clearly.

2 Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to

THE INDIAN VEGETABLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.

3 Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.

4 All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 26th JULY, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.

5 Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

6 In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.

7 All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.

8 Results will be announced in our issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle' and 'Bombay Samachar' on the 1st August 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

CLUES

1 BRINJAL	16 LADY'S FINGER
2 RADISH	17 SNAKE COIL
3 CABBAGE	18 KARELA
4 LEMON	19 PUMPKIN
5 WATER MELON	20 FRENCH BEAN
6 BEET ROOT	21 CUCUMBER
7 TOMATO	22 INDIAN CORN
8 ONION	23 BUTTER BEANS
9 TURNIP	24 POTATO
10 NOHL KOHL	25 CARROT
11 VEGETABLE Marrow	26 PEAS
12 RADISH BEANS	27 MELON
13 CHILLIES	28 SWEET POTATO
14 TORAI	29 SPINACH
15 CLUSTER BEANS	30 CAULI FLOWER

ENTRY COUPON

Vegetables.	Clues.	Vegetables.	Clues.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	30	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

From School Direct To Business

Rugby Plans Radical Changes In Curriculum For Non-University Boys

In an interview which he gave to a "Manchester Guardian" representative in mail week, Mr. P. H. B. Lyon, Headmaster of Rugby, described the changes which are going to be introduced in the school by which boys would be prepared to enter business or commerce directly from school without any university career. The new policy has been adopted, it appears, not as a result of any body of requests from parents or from business men directly, but largely from an examination of the occupation of boys who have lately left school, and also from a study of what is being done in other schools—St. Paul's for instance. In the last four or five years boys leaving Rugby have been employed in the following ways:—At Oxford and Cambridge, 60 per cent; in the Services and at other universities, 10 per cent; leaving 30 per cent employed in "every possible kind of career."

"In the past," Mr. Lyon said to the interviewer, "we have rather concentrated upon the education of boys for entrance to the universities, and naturally that makes our work preparatory rather than approaching any period of completion. Perhaps this does not matter in some subjects. When I teach English literature for example I am not conscious of aiming at one sort of English or another, except that one aims at the best. But other subjects could be taught in a different way. French, German, science and mathematics certainly could.

NON-UNIVERSITY BOYS

"So we wish to segregate those who are not going on to a university. They should get something broader than university preparation, and something more closely related to present-day problems. Studying for a specific profession is exactly what we do not want. We aim at nothing technical. It may be a matter of giving up insistence on accuracy, and an end of laying foundations, which we do so much at school. We shall look back at the foundations and go on to lay coping-stone."

Mr. Lyon here explained that there was one change which would apply to all boys. A systematic course of general science is to be added to the curriculum. It will be composed of biology, astronomy, and physics, with demonsration and experiment, and will occupy school periods during a year.

"We are doing two additional things which will concern boys not going to the universities," Mr. Lyon continued. "To the optional courses open to the top of the school we shall add a course in subjects relating to civics, economies, and geography. This is intended as a preparation for citizenship. The idea is borrowed from other schools. At St. Paul's, for instance, they spend about twenty periods a week upon it. Here we shall have only four periods a week at present, I am sure it is an important subject. This course may be taken by any boy of the appropriate age, whatever other subject he has been sudying."

INTRODUCTION TO COMMERCE.

The second addition is entiry for boys who are not going to the universities. Mr. Ernest I Lewis is to visit the school twice a week to give a course which is meant to introduce them to the atmosphere of business and commerce. Mr. Lewis is giving similar courses elsewhere. He was at Oundle under Sanderson, and since the war has spent sixteen years in the chemical and metallurgical industries and is in close contact with a number of other industries. "During those years," Mr. Lyon said, "he has found increasingly that boys coming from public schools are ignorant not so much of technical details which any educated person should master quickly enough but of the whole atmosphere of business—that is, the things that are taken for granted in business and are not taken for granted at school.

"First," Mr. Lyon continued, "he will explain the more material side of things. Costings will be one of the first subjects. The broader questions of political economy, some preliminaries to the study of economics, the relations of employer and employed, and the history of the trade union movement will follow. I have seen two or three of the lectures and have been tremendously impressed. In fact I should like to attend the course myself. It seems exactly what we need."

Mr. Lewis's course will occupy two or three hours a week, and will take place during the last school year. The course in civics will occupy four or five hours a week and may be spread over two years. Presumably boys who take one will take both as the completion of their school life, but by so doing they will not be deprived of other studies. It will not be required that boys taking the completing group of studies shall sit for the Higher School Certificate.

At the moment, Mr. Lyon explained, the Rugby plan is only tentative. It is regarded as of such importance that a start will be made with it in September. The first group will probably contain no more than twenty or thirty boys.

MUSLIM REVOLT IN CENTRAL CHINA

Letter From Murdered Missionary Describes Tense Situation At Urumchi

Mr. E. Le Mare writes as follows to the "Manchester Guardian":—

In your issue of September 18, 1928, under the heading of "Political Murders in Central Asia," your correspondent wrote "whose only link with Great Britain is through the three devoted missionaries of the China Inland Mission, Messrs. G. W. Hunter, H. F. Ridley and P. C. Mather who have worked in Urumchi for nearly a generation."

We have been grieved to learn of the death of Mr. Mather, whose home and relations are in Fleetwood. The news came in the following cablegram received from Shanghai, on June 10. "Letter received by air mail. Deeply regret to convey the sad news of the death of Mr. P. C. Mather cause, typhoid fever, May 24."

LETTER FROM MR. MATHER.

Letters dated May 7 and 8 have since been received from Mr. Mather, at Urumchi from which I make the following extracts:—

No doubt you will have heard of the serious rebellion which has been taking place in this province. Communications have been upset for several months. The Turki and Tongan Mohammedans have been up in arms against the local Government. The city gates have been closed for about two months, and even now only two of the seven gates are open. Practically every man and youth was conscripted all the shops were closed and trade at a complete standstill. Food exceedingly dear and practically unobtainable. The situation seemed quite hopeless, one side trying to exterminate the other. The whole of the west suburb was wiped out and the buildings destroyed by fire. The Russian levies saw that only a change of Government could save the situation so rebelled and captured the Governor's yamen and the arsenal. Much shooting went on round our house, and we are thankful that none of us was hurt. I believe this city has been saved in answer to prayer. Many of the local Mohammedans have gladly submitted to the new Government, and negotiations are going on with the others. The whole of the Nan Lu (South Road) from Hami to Kashgar is now in their hands, so it is not likely they will want to give it up easily. We do trust there will be no more fighting. We have seen very much of the horrors of war and the dreadful havoc that a bullet can make, especially when it strikes a bone. All of us are busy in hospital work. We have converted the largest school into a hospital, so the young men (additional missionaries lately come out) are having quite an experience, though it is interfering very much with their studies . . . . I trust I shall soon be able to write more freely and oftener. —Percy C. Mather.

P. S.—The mails are all stopped but an aeroplane is expected to leave for Chuguchak soon, so I hope this will be able to go along with it.

"I might add that the letter received by air mail, conveying the news of Mr. Mather's death, also conveyed news of the death of Dr. L. Fischbacher, from typhoid, on May 27. He only joined the Mission last November.

PARIS, July 22.

France was willing to sign the protocol defining aggressor signed in London on 1st July by Soviet Russia, Turkey, Poland, Little Entente and three Baltic States, provided France was not the only western power to join Eastern European group, announced M Paul Boncour, at a talk with Mr Henderson this morning.—Reuter's Special.

LITTLE BUSINESS IN COMMODITY MARKETS

London Stock Exchange Closed

LONDON, July 22.

In the Moneymarket supplies of credit continue superabundant, with the result that this week's treasury bills were allotted an average rate of six shillings five pence per cent which is a reduction of one shilling three pence.

The Stock Exchange closed but further heavy fall in America reflected yesterday in the street when all recent American favourites fell heavily.

The commodity markets to-day very little business is attempted.

The strength of the sterling in relation to gold currencies is a feature in the foreign exchanges while the dollar opened at 4.65 1/2.—Reuter.

EX-MAYOR TO TURN FARMER

Jimmy Walker Will Settle Down In England

Mr. Jimmy Walker, the ex-Mayor of New York, who with his wife, Betty Compton, the film actress, would like to settle down to farming in England.

"The tempo of this country is slower than that of America," he said in mail week "and suits me better.

"I like the countryside of England. What I would like more than anything else in the world is a little farm down here."

Betty Compton was born at Sandown, and this was her first return visit since she left the island for the United States at the age of three.

Italy Fears Japan's Competition

Sees Ruin Of Silk Industry Due To Low Cost Of Nippon Goods

The Italian silk industry, already greatly affected by the crisis and the development of issues into artificial fiber, has suffered the effects of Japanese competition. The letter has especially made itself felt at the moment of the devalorization of the yen which recently was quoted at only U S. dol. 0.21 while a year ago it was rated at 345 cts. This monetary phenomenon alone had as its result a decline by 40 per cent in the price of Italian raw silk, which as it was unanimously admitted last year by experts attained its minimum price. In February, 1932, it cost a little over 75 lire per kg. In March 22, 1933, it slumped to 45.75 lire, though at the end of April it went up again to about 50 lire.

When it is considered that the silk industry has been a very important one from the viewpoint of Italian economy one can realize that it is a question of a situation not only serious, but tragic. It was admitted by Signor Gorlo, M. P. before Parliament on April 29 that the ruin of this industry was already looming. At present the difference in price between the cocoons and raw silk is hardly 15 lire. This margin had to cover all industrial expenses for the transformation of cocoon into silk, including therein the risks of the enterprise and a reasonable profit. The last national contract concluded for the fixation of the wages of filature workers has reduced the profit. Despite this constraint or the cost price. It is estimated that filatures are losing about 10 lire per one kg. of raw silk they are producing.

It is, therefore, easy to understand that a great number of filatures were forced to close their doors. 590 out of 779 registered filatures were closed in January this year. Silk-growers in many regions are uprooting the mulberry-trees as useless and detrimental to other plants.

Manifold measures have been taken by the government in order to check this crisis. A premium of one lire per kilogram was granted last year for the cocoon harvest which, in all probability, will be again granted this year. Furthermore, an extraordinary provisional export premium was granted on March 29 to the silk-growers, namely of 8 lire maximum per kilogram of silk produced from Italian cocoons of last year, this measure to remain in effect until June 15, 1933. Some other measures were adopted for the promotion of domestic consumption. Thus propaganda was launched in favour of the tissues made of Italian silk which have been skilfully presented to the attention of the public at the first fashion exhibition in Turin.

There is no doubt that measures taken by the government for the protection of the silk industry will have a beneficial effect. But it is also a certainty that they will be a heavy burden on the budget since the expenses caused by the granting of various premiums are estimated to amount to 86 million. The real solution of the problem lies in a revival of exports. The lire, however, depends upon a general

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for Ladies Troubles and Disorders of the fair sex. Specially useful in Cardic debility and other female complaints.

Cures Menorrhoea Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Metritis Anaemia, Headaches, Hysteria, Asthma Sleeplessness Rheumatism and indigestion. Hundreds of Doctors and Physicians use it extensively It is really a boon to the female sex.

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Those Quick Cough Remedies!

"Flash-in-the-pan" cures are not good enough when you suffer from **COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS. COLD IN THE CHEST** or even a **"SMOKER'S CHRONIC THROAT".**

They deceive you into the idea of a quick cure! But their superficial action and their seeming magic-like effect lead only to more dangerous evils. Because, they contain either the derivatives of Opium or mere throat antiseptics. The former are undesirable while the latter are only superficial. They never can get to the bottom of the trouble. They do not and cannot disinfect the lungs which are the seat of trouble.

"COGNET'S CAPSULES" famous for over 30 years the world over for their safe and beneficial action, function in a different way. They kill the germs of disease instantaneously though in their effect, they are steady—**THEY ARE SURE.**

Their contents enchantingly vaporise inside the lungs and definitely exercise a soothing and lasting curative action. Because they are scientific, over 5,000 leading Hospitals of the World are using and not less than 200,000 of the World's Eminent Medical Men are prescribing **"COGNET'S CAPSULES"** day in and day out.

When it is the question of lungs (and diseases connected with them), it is dangerous to tinker with quack and uncertain remedies. A want of decision may cost one's life. It may entail untold sufferings also.

Whenever, therefore, you have any complaint of the lungs, better consult your doctor AT ONCE. If ever he forgets to prescribe "COGNET'S CAPSULES" ask him when to take them. He is certain to endorse their use during or after his own treatment for your specific affliction.

There is no Medical Man of eminence who is not aware of "COGNET'S CAPSULES" and there is no Chemist of any reputation who does not stock them for sale.

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Take your choice... from these delightful toilet soaps—

SIX new Swadeshi soaps from which to choose—soaps of the high quality that has hitherto been associated chiefly with those that come from abroad! Here at last you will find a soap to your particular taste, that is reasonably priced, yet as good as the expensive foreign soaps you have been used to—and with the distinct advantage of containing no animal fat.

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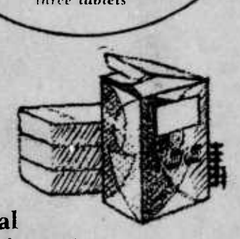
The same quality and value in a toilet soap that you have known in the famous 501 Washing Soap. It is absolutely pure, and is delicately scented with Jasmine.
As. 6 *for box of three tablets*

Hamam
The ideal soap for your bath, giving a rich, creamy lather. Scented with Heliotrope.
As. 9 *for box of three tablets*



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Perfumed with Khus-khus. Similar soaps perfumed with Lavender, Fougere, Henna, Jasmine and others are being prepared.
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A delicate soap to guard the charm of beauty. No finer soap has ever been offered at so moderate a price.
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The cool, refreshing qualities of Eau-de-Cologne are contained in this luxurious soap.
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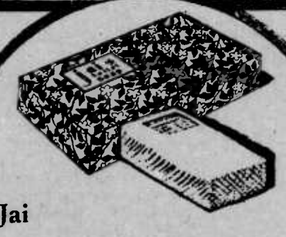

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An exquisite soap specially made for those discerning people who demand only the finest.
Re. 1/8 *for box of three tablets*

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TRADE AND FINANCE

SHARP RISE IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

Numerous Sellers In Silver Market

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, July 21.

MONEY.

Money remained easy with a somewhat easier tone towards the close. The rate for call funds improved from 1|2 to 1 per cent. Sales of treasury bills during the week amounted to Rs. 377.25 lakhs while maturities were only Rs. 53.25 lakhs. Government have discontinued the sale of three months intermediate bills from the 17th, probably due to the fact that maturities are very small and that funds for payment of the maturing 1933-'36 loan will not be needed till the middle of August. The latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a repayment of Rs. 2-1|2 crores borrowed for Ways and Means and the outstanding of such borrowing amounts to Rs. 3 crores. The trade demand shows a decrease of Rs. 39.85 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 1-1|4 per cent.; three months 1-1|2 per cent. and six months 1-1|2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on July 14, 1933 shows an increase of Rs. 202.35 Bank now standing at Rs. 22,4°. lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 22,48,-71,000 as compared with Rs. 23.10 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 27.27, an increase of 2.71 per cent over last week. While Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 42.80 lakhs and by Rs. 38.92 lakhs respectively. Loans show a small increase of Rs. 7.24 lakhs. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 20.45 lakhs to Rs. 6.92 crores. while other deposits are down by Rs. 32.41 lakhs to Rs. 74.38 crores. The bank rates stands unchanged at 3-1|2 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

In the gilt-edged market a firm and buoyant tone prevailed and there was a sharp rise in almost all scrips. At the close, however, there was some decline on profit taking. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper advanced from Rs. 82-13 to as high as Rs. 86-2, but declined towards the end to Rs. 84-10. The rise was largely due to covering by bears in this script and to good investment demand for other scrips, which in turn encourages a bull position. There was furthermore a sharp rise in India sterling stocks due to investment demand from India. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan improved to Rs. 113-1 and 1939-44s to Rs. 106-10 and 1940-43s to Rs. 106-12. 5-1|2 per cent. 1938-40 loan improved from Rs. 107-8 to Rs. 107-14. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 107-13 and 6-1|2 per cent Treasury bonds at Rs. 107-10. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan closed at Rs. 104-4 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 102-7; 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan advanced by a rupee from Rs. 97-6 to Rs. 98-6 but closed at Rs. 97-12 and 1943 bonds at Rs. 101-12. 3-1|2 per cent 1947-50 new loan gained about a rupee to Rs. 94-14, but closed at Rs. 94-10.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady throughout the week, particularly for forward delivery. There were sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 6-1|32 and buyers at 1s. 6-1|16 for cash, but in the forward market there were no buyers under 1s. 6-5|64. At the last bidding for £1 million sterling, Governmtnt allotted approximately 47 per cent at 1s. 6-1|16. Small purchases of gold for export were made this week, with merchandise export bills also limited in volume in the local market. It is reported that a fair amount of merchandise export bills were showing in Calcutta and this probably accounts for the large applications to Government. The inquiry for remittances was again small. The following are the forward rates:—July to December 1|6-1|32.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dollars 4.77-5|8 to dollars 4.86-3|8, but reacted and fell at the close to dollars 4.66. The Paris'London Cross Rate gradually declined during the week from dollars 85.32 to dollars 84.84. The Belga is quoted at 23.78 at the close and the Italian lira at 62.90.

GOLD.

Fairly steady conditions prevailed in the gold market and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of about an anna per tola. Ready opened at Rs. 30-14 and after declining to Rs. 30-12-9, improved towards the end and closed at Rs. 30-13-9. The volume of business transacted during the period was relatively small. Arrivals from upcountry continue on a fair scale and stocks on hand are almost unchanged at about 5 lakhs tolas with the daily offtake no better than 4000 tolas. The price of sovereigns after touching Rs. 1914-3 declined to Rs. 19-12-6, but closed at Rs. 19-13-0 both for ready and forward. In London the quotation for gold improved from 124sh.2d. to 124sh.6d. Last week's shipment per s.s. "Mantua" amounted to Rs. 38,74 lakhs. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 30-14-0 and Rs. 30-12-9 for ready Rs. 30-14-6 and Rs. 30-13-3 for August 7 settlement and Rs. 30-15-0 and Rs. 30-13-6 for September 5 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 167,008 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The trend of prices in the silver market was lower. Discouraging reports from London with regard to the agreement at the World Economic Conference on the control of the sale of silver brought out numerous sellers in the local market. Ready after opening at Rs. 57-5 declined towards the end to as low as Rs. 56-2, but improved somewhat and closed at Rs. 56-6. The volume of business was small and the average daily offtake was only 25 bars while stocks are large at 10,000 bars. In Shanghai the dollar after improving from 1s. 3-7|16d. to 1s. 3-11|16d. eased off to 1|2-7|8. In London the highest and lowest rates were 18-3|4 and 18-1|8 for ready and 18-7|8d. and 18-1|4d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57-7 and Rs. 56-2 for ready and July 12 settlement, Rs. 57-10 and Rs. 56-4 for August 10 settlement and Rs. 57-14 and Rs. 56-8 for September 5 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 3185 in coin.

SHARES.

Fairly steady conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange this week but the volume of business transahted was not large. Cotton mill shares improved somewhat, and the following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeings Rs. 806|4, 813-12; Century Rs. 248|12, 250; Central India Rs. 337|8, 226|4, 340; Crescent Rs. 70; 68|2; 67|8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 372|8, 376|4, 375; 376|4; Kohinoor Rs. 171|4; 170|10; 171|4; New Great Rs. 188|12; 180-188|12; 190; Pearls Rs. 240; 238|12, 252|8; Simplex Rs. 93|2; 91|14 and Swadeshi Rs. 280; 278|2; 280.

In the miscellaneous section steel shares maintained their last levels. Tata Iron Ordys. closed at Rs. 56-4 and Defds. at Rs. 220-10. Hydro electric group showed a marked improvement this week. Tata Powers rose from Rs. 996|1 to Rs. 1042|8 but reacted and closed at Rs. 1027|8. Tata Hydros also kept steady at Rs. 159-6. Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 1425 to Rs. 1471|4. Alcocks gained from Rs. 180 to Rs. 203|2 and Bombay Burmahs from Rs. 398|12 to Rs. 415. Bombay Trams kept steady at Rs. 139|6 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 287|8. Scindia Steam shares were quoted at Rs. 12-7 at the close. Cement shares were particularly steady. Bundi Cements improved to Rs. 26-2, Indian Cements to Rs. 292|8 and Katni Ordys. at Rs. 235 with Defds. rising from Rs. 1047|8 to Rs. 1072|8. Among railway shares Ahmedabad Prantij improved to Rs. 801-4 while Tapti Valleys receded by Rs. 5 to Rs. 705. Other shares showed no price changes.

Imperial Bank shares dropped from Rs. 1238|12 to Rs. 1188|12xd and Contributories from Rs. 307|8 to Rs. 293|12. Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs. 104-12 while those of the Central Bank improved to Rs. 23|4.

LONDON COPPER MARKET

Extension Of Improvement

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following weekly London Copper Market review dated July 7th.

The rising character of the markets has been emphasised during the past week and all values close higher. Periods of profit-taking have been brief and shortlived, and opinion generally holds the view that inflationary tendency apart, the improvement trade is likely to extend further.

The cent price of electro has continued its upward course and is now around 8.85 cents c. i. f., with the Sterling equivalent also higher at £.43 despite the further depreciation of the Dollar. Consumers genrally have not purchased very much copper, although a certain tonnage has changed hands daily. Competition in selling, however, under present conditions is not severe. The Standard market also has been strong and active, and we close £.2 above the close of last Friday for three months.

The official prices to-day are £ 38 13/9 to 38 15/ cash, and £.38 16/3 to £.38 17/6 three months . Best Selected at £.41 to £42/5. Electrolytic at £.42 to £.43. Wire Bars £.43. Strong Sheets £.68.

The turnover for the week is about 12,750 tons.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 20.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady in the early part of the week, quiet and easy during the middle and again steady during the latter part of the week under review off take being in a fairly moderate scale. No forward business worth reportable is known to be done during the week by any of the Importers owing to high Java parity and also due to uncertainty about Java Exchange. It is reported that an European Importer sold about 16,000 bags of Mozambique Sugar Ex. S.S. Tairea at akout Rs. 5/0/6 per cwt. F. B. H. There was a business of few hundred tons for different positions amongst the local dealers. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Rs.

Java-Ready Rs. 14/13/9 and Rs. 14/13/-.

Begum Rs. 5/1/9 and Rs. 5/0/9.

Nawab Rs. 5/1/9 and Rs. 5/0/6.

June Rs. 5/1/6 and Rs. 5/0/3.

July Rs. 5/1/9 and Rs. 5/0/9.

Aug/Sep. Rs. 5/2/6 and Rs. 5/2/0-.

Oct/Dec. Rs. 5/3/3 and Rs. 5/2/6.

African Ready Rs. 15/1/- and Rs. 14/14/6.

Foreign Markets:—Java ruled quiet with little business doing. New York reports a rise of about 6 to 7 points in Forward positions and London Terminal market reports a decline of about 1 1/2d. per cwt. during the week. Java remains at F. 5 3/4. Imports from Java and other Foreign Countries in British India during the first six months of 1933 are estimated at about 1,05.000 and 38.000 tons respectively. In comparison it is 75 per cent of the Imports during the same period of 1932 and 40 per cent of the Imports during the same period of 1931.

Arrivals:—S.S. Tairea arrived during the week with about 16000 bags of Mozambique Sugar. S.S. Begum and S.S. Nawab are expected to arrive on about the 25th July and 4th August with about 120000 and 20.000 bags respectively.

Off take and Stocks:—Off take during the week is estimated at about 30.000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 55,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/13/9 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5/3/- per F B. H.

S.S. Begum Rs. 5/0/9 per F. B. H.

S. S. Nawab Rs. 5/1/- per 5cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June Rs. 5/0/9 per 5cwt. F. B. H.

B. H.

Shipment July Rs. 5/0/9 per 5cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment August Rs. 5/1/6 per 5cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Aug/Sept. Rs. 5/12/- 5cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 5/2/6 per F B. H.

African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/14/6 per cwt.

Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs 16/14/- per cwt.

Narkatia gani Birla Swadeshi: Rs 23/8/- per Six Mnds.

Tone:—Steady but quiet.

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 22.

Smoked Sheets Standard ribbed lb Spot Sellers 3 1/8.

The London Stock Exchange was closed on (Saturday) 22nd July 1933.

BOMBAY YARN MARKETS

Limited Turnover Of Business

Bombay, July 19.

The Yarn Market has continued to remain dull and uninteresting throughout the whole week with a very limited turnover mostly of a speculative nature amongst the dealers themselves. Enquiries from consuming districts have been very restricted and are mostly confined to very course counts such as No. 2s, 3s, 4s, 6s and 8s. As As for Medium and Fine counts from 10s upwards, enquiries have been comparatively much smaller and sales reported in all these counts have been much too small. There have been moderate fluctuations in prices of raw material during the week and this should naturally create confidence amongst the dealers and consumers which in turn should naturally create good demand for yarns, but at the moment buyers seem to be very scarce. The only redeeming feature during the week has been the start of satisfactory Monsoon in the Gujerat, Kathiawar and other parts of Bombay Presidency where a keen anxiety was felt during the last few days. It is hoped that in view of the recent satisfactory start of the Monsoon, there is likely to be some improvement in demand after a few days provided Monsoon continues to remain satisfactory in the next few days. As regards Foreign Yarns, there has been some turnover in the Japanese yarns particularly in Single 40s. Mercerized and two-fold Grey yarns at or about the same prices as reported last week. On the whole the off-take continues to remain very limited and unsatisfactory and whilst prices have remained unchanged the undertone has been rather quiet.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been no change in prices during the week and the turnover is very meagre in this class of yarns. Owing to keen competition from Jayanese and Shanghai yarns, Manchester yarns are more or less neglected. Prices in Manchester have slightly improved in sympathy with recent rise in cotton, but forward business has not been possible for Indian markets.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Reports from Japan show gradual advance in prices of cotton yarns as well as in Mercerized yarns, but forward business of importance has not been possible owing to comparatively cheaper prices prevailing in the local market. Demand continues slack from all consuming districts, particularly in Mercerized yarns. There is no change in the Exchange which has remained very steady. Sampin howevery have improved further in sympathy with cotton.

ART SILK YARNS.

Syndicate prices have remained unchanged during the week. Offtake continues to remain moderate particularly in 150s whereas in other Deniers there has been only a limited enquiry particularly from the South. Arrivals of Japanese Art Silk yarns have been steadily increasing and these in turn unfavourably affect the sales of Syndicate goods particularly in the Northern Markets. The undertone continues to remain steady with an uncertain tendency for the future course of the market.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills are unable to show any satisfactory progress in sales of their yarns owing to buyers' idea being much too low to admit of any business. There has been some enquiry for course counts and few sales have been arranged by our Mills but at prices mostly unremunerative. Inspite of very steady cotton prices there has been no satisfactory demand particularly in counts such as 20s and upwards, and the dealers therefore are compelled to make sales of their holdings at very low and ridiculous prices. Stocks of Handloom cloth in consuming districts are yet large and the consumers' demand therefore is naturally very restricted. The recent outburst of Monsoon in many parts of the Presidency has produced a much needed relief and if cotton continues to remain steady at or about the present level, some gradual improvement in demand is expected in the next few days.

LONDON SUGAR

Narrow Fluctuations

Bombay, July 23.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following report from their London friends dated July 6th:—

Apart from one rather exaggerated movement, due to the presence of several large outside buying orders simultaneously, uuctuations in the Terminal Market have been within narrow limits. The trend has been very steady, as despite a fall in the dollar value from 4.22 to 4.50, quotations are actually higher on balance, Hedge selling has as usual been in evidence, but the ability of the market to absorb fairly large quantities is apparent.

Trade for the ost pmart has been quiet and raws sparingly offered. Refired quotations were advanced 3d. on one occasion in conjunction with the raising of Raw prices to 6s. 1 1/2d. Laterly 5s. 11 1/4d. has been the value, and interest at the level is still in evidenkc.

The International Sugar Committee has elected to refer the World Sugar question to the Economic Conference, and already signs of progress are to be noted. The attempt to include other than the "Chadbourne Countries" in the exporting plan has met with favourable reception in certain quarters, and it is hoped that in time the present skheme will be broadened considerably with beneficial results.

The New York Market remains optimistic of some developments of a constructive nature in the near future, perhaps through U.S. Government plans. The tone is at all events steady on the surface, and while this continues it is expected that there will be little give in prices on this side. On the other hand uncertainties as to exchange movements undoubtedly militate against any improvement of importance in the immediate future.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 21.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68; China Clay, quality No. 333 Rs. 55.

Prices per Cwt.:—

Farina double sifted Rs. 7-4-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-12-0; Sako Flour, 1st quality Rs. 4-7-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 6-10-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 9-14-0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12-6-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-12-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21; Superfine Texol Rs. 36-12-0; Bleaching powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-8-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 42-8-0; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32; Litharge Flake, small packing Rs. 21-8-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. P. Re. 0-9-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Re. 0-8-9; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0-7-0; Antimony Salt Re. 0-6-0; Acetic Acid Re. 0-7-0; Formal-de-Hyde Re. 0/6/9.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, July 21. CORRESPONDING.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	Season 1931-32.	week. 1932.	
Total in Sight, (excludinfi linters)	13,944	227	14,698	51	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canda and other America, (excluding linters)	6,281	163	5,094	49	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	8,378	201	8,670	79	,,
Of which to Japan	1,696	65	2,293	16	,,
Of which to China	304	1	1,073	7	,,
Of which to Great Britain	1,500	39	1,329	12	,,
Of which to Germany	1,895	25	1,606	18	,,
Stock at New York	—	170	—	204	,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,172	—	3,453	,,
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,256	—	1,361	,,
World's Visible Supply	—	8,518	—	8,617	,,
Of which to American Cotton	—	—	6,690	6,718	,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	14,294	332	11,188	144	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,930	132	10,002	82	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 22.

October, 1933	10.29
December, 1933	10.59
January, 1934	10.64
March, 1934	10.80
May, 1934	10.90
Middling Spot	10.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 22.

July,	10.03
October	10.22
Middling Spot	10.13

New York 10-55 a.m.—Closed.

New York Noon Call.—Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 22.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, July 22.
10-10 A. M. To-day's Quotations Closing

July, 1933	4.44	5.890
August, 1933		5.91
September, 1933		5.92
October, 1933	5.90	5.93
November, 1933		5.94
December, 1933		5.96
January, 1934	5.95	5.97
February, 1934		5.99
March, 1934	5.98	6.01
April, 1934		6.03
May, 1934	6.01	6.05
June, 1934		6.06
July, 1934		6.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 22

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1933	7.92
October, 1933	7.99
November, 1933	8.05
January, 1934	8.12
March, 1934	8.19
May, 1934	8.27
July, 1934	8.35
F.G.F. Spot	8.25

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 22.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.13
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.31
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.43
C.P.	
Oomra, Good (No. 1 Stapie)	5.19
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.34
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.49
Bengal, Good	4.08
Fine,	4.18
Superfine	4.28
Scinde, Good	4.18
Fine,	4.28
Superfine	4.38

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 22.

Silver—Market closed steady.	
Spot	17-15|16
Forward	18- 1|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 22.

Gold Bars fine per oz.	£6-3-8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 22

Bank Bills, 3 months market rate 0-7|16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 month market rate 0-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day Loan 0-1|4 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loan 0-3|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 22.

T.T. LONDON ON:—	
Berlin	14.03
Amsterdam	829-1|2
Brussels	23.98-1|2
Madrid	40.00
Milan	63.40
Berne	17.30
Paris	85.53
Prague	113.12
New York	4.68-1|4

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July, 22.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Aug. Sellers 25/6.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels July/Aug. Sellers 25/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels July/Aug. Sellers 28/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c. & f. Calcutta, July/Sept. per cwt. sellers 7/9-3/4; c. & f. Bombay, July/Sept. per cwt. Sellers 7/9-3/4; c. & f. Karachi July/Sept. per cwt. Sellers 7/9-3/4.

LINSEED OILS

London, July 22.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Aug. Buyers 20/6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan./Apl. buyers 21/9.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
New York, July 22

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/8.

SEEDS

London, July 22.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c. i. f. ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c. i. f. ton, July/Aug. Sellers £11:5:0.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Continent July/Aug. Sellers £11:2:6.

LINSEED

London, July 22.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton July/Aug. Sellers £12:7:6.

Linseed Laplata c. i. f. Hull ton July/Aug. Sellers £11:12:6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) ton July/Aug. Sellers £12:17:6.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 21.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	71 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 14 6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p c Preference	0 5 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	86 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 14 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 3 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 7 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	1 4 6
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	1 4 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	134 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 9 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Indian Iroon & Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	92 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 3 6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	3 16 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p c Deb.	76 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p c Debentures	107 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p c 'B' Debs. 1939/50	108 0 0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	dollar 46-5-0
Cables & Wireless 7 1/2 p c Ord. A Stock	31 5 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	20-25
Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rly. 4 p c Pref. 1923	30 15 0
San Paulo Coffee 7 1/2 p c (1926)	52 0 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 14th July 1933.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00.000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50.000
Reserve	5,20,00.000
Public Deposits	8,9296.000
Other Deposits	74:38,73,000
Sundries	1,12,15,000
Rupees	93,26.34,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	40,09,68,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	96,19,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India.	3,00,00,000
Loans	3,48,15,000
Cash Credits	17,72,72,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,27,58,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	21,35,000
Dead Stock	2,57,11,000
Sundries	42,77,000
Balances with other Banks	2,08,000
	70,77,63,000
Cash	22,48,71,000
Rupees	93,26,34,000

The above balance sheet includes—

	£
Deposits in London	872,900
Advances and Investments in London	966.400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	18,500
Percentage	27.27
Bank Rate	3½ p.c.

MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits	20,45,000 Increase.
Other Deposits	32,41,000 Decrease.

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Bank's Investments	69,79,000 Increase.
Loans	7,24,000 Increase.
Cash Credits	42,80,000 Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	38,70,000 Decrease.
Cash	3,02,36,000 Increase.
Ways & Means Advances to the Govt. of India	2,50,00,000 Decrease.

Percentage 27.27.

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on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1069

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 24, 1933

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

MAHOMEDAN FEMALE ORPHANAGE FUND

Bombay Police Chief As Chairman Of Board Of Trustees Acknowledges Donations For Repair Of Institutions

Sir Patrick Kelly. C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, writes:

On 24th April I appealed on behalf of the Trustees of the Mahomedan Female Orphanage for Rs. 17,000 for the repair of the Orphanage building. The appeal was answered both quickly and generously and in a short time Rs. 17,809 were subscribed. The work was at once put in hand and is now completed. It was carried out under expert supervision and the generous subscribers may rest assured that they have got full value for their money.

TRIBUTE TO SIR SULEMAN.

The Trustees are most grateful to Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha for his keen interest in enlisting the support of the Mahomedan public and of the total amount subscribed. Rs. 17,809, Rs. 12,237 were paid in through him as follows:—

Messrs. Habib Ismail Rs. 1,000; Ramjanalli Jamalbhai Machchiwala Rs. 1,000; Hussain Abubaker Begmahomed Rs. 1,000; Abdultyeb Esmailji Masketi (in memory of his grandmother Bai Nemtoolabai Abdultyeb Masketi) Rs. 1,000; Ebrahim Mahomed Jaffer Rs. 501; Messrs. Ebrahim Currimbhoy Rs. 500; Haji Vali Hasan Dada Rs. 500; Haji Jamal Nurmahomed Rs. 500; Abdullabhai Lalji Rs. 500; Ahmed Haji Nurmahomed Rs. 500; Cassumali Jeraj Peerbhai Rs. 500; A Sympathiser Rs. 500; Messrs. Haji Mahomed Moosa Killedar Rs. 301; Cassum Usman Rs. 251; Haji Mahomed Bhiwandiwala Rs. 250; Haji Abu Salemahomed Rs. 250; Abu Jusub Chandiwala Rs. 250; Jan Mahomed Ismail Patel Rs. 250; Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Rs. 250; Rasool Jiva Rs. 250; Aziz Gaffoor Kazi Rs. 250; Gani Nanvala Rs. 250; Khan Bahadur Samad Khan Rs. 250; Messrs. Fateh Mahomed Yusuf Rs. 150; Ismail Haji Varaya Rs. 125; Dattubhai J. Essa Thaver Rs. 125; Mahomedali Salemahomed Maniar Rs. 125; Haji Suleman Juma Khatri Rs. 125; Gaffoor Mistri Rs. 125; Tyebali Karimji Barodawala Rs. 101; Karsondas Dhunibhai Rs. 101; Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman Darvesh R 100; Fateh Mahomed Usman Rs. 51; Haji Ismail Haji Issak Chand Rs. 51; Abdulla Alimahomed Chandiwala Rs. 51, Messrs. Haji Mahomed Abdulla & Co. Rs. 51; Messrs. Haji Usman Haji Alimahomed Rs. 51; Cassum Ahmed Barwadia Rs. 51; Ismail and Tarmahomed Rs. 51. The total is Rs. 12,237.

The following amounts were paid to me direct:—

Khan Bahadur Haji Bachu Ali J.P. Rs. 2,000; A Mahomedan Sympathiser Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh Rs. 500; Muslim Committee Rs. 500; Messrs. Haji Alimahomed Jalaluddin Rs. 500; Rahimtulla Chinoy Rs. 250; Miss Fatmabai Ibrahim Noorani Rs. 201; Mrs. Tehmina Pherozshah Patel (through Mrs. ShuffiTyebji) Rs. 201; A Sympathiser (through Mr. Abdul Rehman Taher, J.P.) Rs. 200; Professor H. B. Kadri Rs. 100; Lodge Islam (through Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam. J.P.) Rs. 90; Messrs. Ahmed Umer Rs. 25; and Rashid Ahmed Rs. 5. The total is Rs. 5,572.

THANKS TO DONORS.

On behalf of the Trustees I heartily thank all these kind donors for their prompt and generous subscriptions.

One of the last acts of the late Khan Bahadur aHji Bachu Ali before his lamented death was to send a donation of Rs. 2,000 for the repair fund and his son Mr. Hyderali very kindly placed his bungalow at Khandala at the disposal of the Trustees for the accommodation of the children of the Orphanage while the repairs were being carried out. For this great kindness the Trustees are most grateful to Mr. Hyderali. As it was feared that the heavy rains in Khandala might adversely affect the health of the children they were brought back to Bombay on 13th July and through the kindness of Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam they are now accommodated in the Jaffar Suleiman Musafirkhana at Wadi Bunder. The repairs have cost roughly about Rs. 17,000 and the balance will be credited to the Orphanage fund.

The children will return to the Orphanage on 1st Aug. and before that date the Trustees hope to be able to give the subscribers an opportunity of inspecting the building.

A meeting of the Arya Mahila Samaj was held on Friday at the Prarthana Samaj to congratulate Dr. (Mrs.) Malini Sukhtanker (sitting in the centre), the newly elected Chairwoman of the Schools Committee.

Sjt. Govardhandas Morarji presided over a public meeting held at Sewri to protest against the opening of a liquor shop in the King Edward Road, Sewri.

SUCCESS OF INDIAN BROADCASTING

Its Utility Realised And It Has Come To Stay, Says Mr. Sethna.

The following is Mr. C. B. Sethna's speech at the Broadcasting Anniversary held on Sunday.

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, and the listeners of the Indian State Broadcasting Service:—

It my great privilege to welcome to-day amongst us the chief of the Bombay Government, I mean His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes. He has done this service great honour by condescending to be present here on this auspicious occasion of the Sixth Anniversary of Broadcasting in India.

GOVERNOR'S GREAT INTEREST.

You may not be aware that His Excellency has been watching the progress of broadcasting in India with a great interest and has had a very soft corner in his heart for the welfare of this most powerful agent in production of pleasure and in promoting culture and literary enjoyment.

I must thank His Excellency Sir Graeme Thompson, Governor of Ceylon and the Radio Club of Ceylon and South India and the listeners of Ceylon, the station director Calcutta and our well-wishers for their kind messages of congratulations.

On this auspicious occasion I must announce that Broadcasting in India had seen a very chequered life, but its utility has now been realised and now it has to come to stay, its future being bright, and we hope gay.

Since April 1930 upto date, our station has transmitted programmes for about 6,866 hours 1237.23 seconds test while the breakdowns during programmes have been 20.20-1/2 hours, i.e., 0.33 per cent only.

RELAY OF KING'S SPEECH.

Due to adverse technical conditions our relays of the Empire Station have not been as good as we could have wished, it therefore gives us great pleasure to state that through the kind courtesy of the Post Office of Great Britain, the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Beam Telephone Service and the Indian Telegraph Service, we were enabled to receive and relay His Majesty the King's speech at the opening ceremony of the World Economic Conference on the 12th June 1933 and also the speech of our Prime Minister with perfect results. In addition to this, the transmission was amplified and sent by the Trunk Telephone Line to Calcutta Broadcasting Station which Station also relayed it to its listeners.

The success was so great that we have received letters of appreciation and many have stated that it enabled them to hear their King so well, as if His Majesty was speaking to them personally.—A. P.

LONDON.—Cadet. D. E. Woods, Nottingham University O. T. C. won King's Prize at Bisley with a score of 287 Reer Leggate, late of the Highland Light Infantry 283 (Second:) C. S. M. B. J. Mac Leod, Canada, 282 (Third).—Reuter

DUTY OF A. I. C. C. MEMBERS

Will They Request Mr Aney To Call Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 22.

Mr. Rafi Ahamad Kidwai, Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I am grateful to Mr. Aney for his kindly giving me an opportunity to read the statement he is issuing to-day. Civil Disobedience is to continue but the Congress shall have nothing to do with it. There shall not remain in existence any Congress Committee. If work other than Civil Disobedience s to be done, Congressmen may individually or collectively do it. But if they have to disobey any order or disregard any law, they will have to do it on their personal and individual responsibility. Neither the Congress constitution nor the Poona Conference authorise Mr. Aney to take these drastic measures."

CONGRESS WITHDRAWS C. D.

"There were only two courses open to him; either he should have to let things continue as they were, before the suspension or, he should have summoned a meeting of the A. I. C. C. to get its approval. Mr. Aney is withdrawing Civil Disobedience wthout saying so in so many words. Henceforth Congress Committees will not as such participate in or encourage Civil Disobedience. Individuals may disobey a certain order here or a certain law there, but they are to know that they will be doing so of their own accord and should expect no support from the Congress."

DUTY OF A. I. C. C.

"I hope this state of affairs will not be allowed to contnue long and a meeting of the A. I. C. C. will soon be held to right the wrong. Either Civil Disobedience is to continue or is to be given up. There is no middle course, Mr. Aney is not willing to summon a meeting of his own accord, I hope the requisite number of members of the A. I. C. C. will send a requisition to the President for convening such a meeting".

NAWAB OF BHAWALPORE.

GRAVE SITUATION IN BHAWALPORE

Mahasabha Refutes Press Reports And Demands Inquiry

The Hindu Mahasabha has issued the following statement on the present situation in Bhawalpore:—

While the Hindu public in general has been misled into thinking by the recent reports appearing in the papers that the grievances of the Hindu public of the Bhawalpore State, have been redressed and no further cause of discontent exists now, the latest reports received about the state of affairs prevailing there, go to show that the situation at present is still far from satisfactory.

It is true that His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpore, came down from Simla, on receiving repeated information and representation that owing to the utter high handedness of the State officials and the Ministers and the serious atrocities committed upon the Hindu subjects in the State, the situation was getting absolutely beyond control.

It is also true that respectable Hindus and Hindu prisoners generally were ordered to be released and promises were given that some of the main grievances of the Hindus would be removed as early as possible.

UNFULFILLED PROMISES.

While promises given for the consideration of some of the demands e.g. the cancellation of the monopolies on the expiry of their respective terms, institution of the electoral system in the Bhawalpore Municipality, consideration of the creation of a local bar, and the appointment of a Hindu Minister, are still awaiting fulfilment; it appears that the administration is being made omre and more vindictive through the agency of the chief official or officials who seem to have become greatly incensed at the promises given by the Nawab Saheb. Some of the monopolies e.g. for the sale of match boxes in the State which had been kept suspended, have again been revived.

ENQUIRY DEMANDED.

No enquiry into the conduct of the officials concerned in the recent atrocities has yet been made nor has any punishment been meted out to them.

The Hindus in the State are still in a state of suspense and the excitement is hardly over.

The Hindu Mahasabha warns the Hindu public, therefore, not to be duped into thinking that things have been amicably settled in Bhawalpore but to keep a vigilant watch over the whole situation and do as the occasion demands from time to time.

BOLIVIA'S "NO"

All Others Agree To Regulation Of Silver Sales

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 23.

It is learned that all countries concerned except Bolivia signed the agreement regulating sales of silver but certain textual alterations are still to be initialled by General Bruce.

It is expected the text will be published to-morrow.

RAYON IN LAND OF SILK

Japan No Longer Fears It Would Kill Silk Industry

Japanese fears that the arrival of rayon in the land of silk would gravely injure one of Japan's chief export commodities and a source of much of its wealth have largely vanished.

Rayon, with qualities of its own entitled to full respect, the Japanese have learned, is not the equal of silk. Yet even if rayon should considerably take the place of silk, Japan would not be so crippled as it might have been ten years ago, writes Sakuzo Kawada in "Contemporary Japan" (Tokyo), and he explains:

"It would not be crippled, because it has itself become one of the leading rayon producers of the world. In 1923, only ten years ago, production was 780 thousand pounds; last year it exceeded 70 million pounds. Between these two figures is an increase of more than 8,800 per cent."

The women of Japan especially have found in the new textile the answer to a long-felt want. In Tokyo and Osaka, Mr. Kawada points out, style change as rapidly as in Paris and New York, and he proceeds:

"The 'obi,' or sash, is the decorative center of the native Japanese costume, and women naturally like to have a variety. The 'Natsuobi,' the special sash used in the summer, is worn for only a few weeks, and in the following summer its color and design are likely to be out of fashion. As an 'obi' is usually twelve feet long and a foot wide and requires two thicknesses of material, one of silk is costly. The low prices of rayon 'obi' have proved tempting to the women, for they make it possible to keep in fashion without unduly straining their means."

SPECIAL POWERS ACT FOR IRELAND

Free State National Guard Unlawful In The North

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BELFAST, July 22.

Proclamation signed by the Minister Home Affairs was issued in the evening declaring the Free State National Guard unlawful in Northern Ireland and that any meetings held in furtherance of the movement will be suppressed under the Special Powers Act.—Reuter.

TACKLING PROBLEM OF OVER POPULATION

Roosevelt Grants 25 Million Dollars For Project

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, July 22.

President Roosevelt by an executive order authorised the department of interior to spend 25 million dollars for transferring miners and others from the over-populated industrial areas to the subsistence farms where they will find new means of livelihood and also allocating 20,000,000 dollars for the purchase of forest lands.

COMMUNAL CLASH AVERTED

MULTAN, July 22.

A serious clash between Mahomedans and Sikhs at the Railway shed at Khanewal was prevented by the tactful handling of the situation by Mr. Tobin, Railway Foreman, and the police.

The situation arose through a Sikh meatseller visiting the quarters (in which many Muslims reside) offering for sale Jhatka meat, a form of slaughter which the Muslims do not like and the meat of which they do not touch. The meatseller was assaulted, and therefore, a number of Sikhs and Mahomedans armed with lathis gathered reay to fight.

Timely intervention by Railway officials and the police, however, saved an ugly situation.—A. P.

GERMANY IN DANGER!

Death Penalty For Any Action Against Storm-Troopers

NAZI BILL READY

Convict's Family To Forfeit All Public Benefits And Claims?

BERLIN, July 22.

Death will be the penalty for any action against public officials and storm-troopers and also for distribution of so-called atrocity propaganda imperilling the dignity and existence of the State under a bill which will be submitted to the Cabinet, announced Minister Goering after an emergency meeting of ministers governors and leaders at Berlin for which Herr Goering hurried back from holiday.

Not only everyone convicted under this law but every member of his family leaving in the same house will forfeit all public benefits and claims.—Reuter.

BEWARE OF "SPIES"

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, July 22.

Allegations that "spies" have joined Nazis and incited them to ill-treat opponents in order to "give colour to atrocity lies" are made in a Nazi circular calling on members to free themselves from any possibility of contamination by such elements, declaring any Nazi who in future lends himself to such activities be put in the Concentration Camp.

COMMUNISM ONLY PARTLY CONQUERED!

Death Sentences Must Be Carried Out Speedily, Says Goering

LATER

Herr Goering said that measures were necessary because it was becoming evident that communism, enemy of the State, was only partly conquered. The new special chamber of public prosecutors would ensure that death sentences were carried out very speedily regardless of extenuating circumstances.

All Nazi offenders past be pardoned but it implied henceforth unauthorised acts be offence against Nazi State.

Herr Goering's hurried return is a sequel to the alarming discontent among storm-troopers owing to Hitler's declaration "revolution ended."

TO SAFEGUARD POOR NAZI!

BERLIN, July 22.

Prussian State Minister amended the Prussian constitution by conferring on the Prussian Premier the sole authority to pardon offenders against law.

By virtue of this authority Herr Goering authorised Minister Justice Kerrl to grant pardons in the proceedings pending against those who committed offences between 25th March and 15th July last during the "Nazi revolution" while Kerrl created a special chamber of public prosecutors to act in all courts including special courts on the ground that "constantly recurring attacks on police Nazi officials call for exemplary instant punishment."

This chamber will take over all serious cases of this kind and work in closest co-operation with Herr Goering's secret police.

Herr Goering appointed Nazi Prince August Wilhelm as a member of the Prussian State Council.—Reuter.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS EXEMPTED

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, July 23.

Article nine of the Concordat exempts Catholic priests from any obligation to betray secrets revealed to them in the confessional.

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